

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2560.

CONGRESSMEN ABOUT QUIT OF THE COUNTY ACT

[Mail Special to the Advertiser.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—The House Committee on Territories has been doing nothing on the pending Hawaiian bills during the past week but individual members have been considering some of the questions involved. The news by cable of a decision by the Supreme Court of the Islands, declaring the County Act unconstitutional, has been received here. Representative Robinson, of the Committee, said today that meant all proceedings before Congress to make the act valid would be dropped at once.

"We do not altogether regret that decision," added Mr. Robinson, who is accounted a good friend of the Islands and whose opinions on the subject of the County Act are approved by most of the members of the Committee. "We might have been able to approve the act here, had it been only the matter of a defect as to provisions about the title. However, there were many defects in the County Act, which I know many members of the House did not approve. It was not well drawn. Many of the provisions are such as we would not like to sanction."

THE ELECTRIC BILL.

There is little new to be said about the electric lighting bill. The committee has taken no further action but the members thereof are fully determined to report it favorably only after there has been a most searching examination of the law of corporations and an effort made to have the territorial act modified so as to conform to modern statutes on such subjects. Members of the committee have been urged to accept a modification as to the price to be charged, that it shall be "a reasonable price," which would enable the matter at any time to be brought before the courts for decision. This may be accepted but not until the effect of such a provision is carefully studied.

ALIEN LABOR BILL.

Senator Mitchell yesterday introduced here on the request of some labor organizations a bill "to prohibit the employment of aliens on public works in the Territory of Hawaii." This bill is brief, consisting only of a provision "that in the construction of public works in the Territory of Hawaii eight hours shall constitute a day's work, and no Mongolian labor shall be employed thereon. The provisions of this act shall be enforced by suitable regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor."

CLARK'S TACIT ADMISION.

Delegate Kalaniana'ole, Mr. Charles Clark, of Honolulu, and Mr. A. C. Gehl, who has delayed his departure west until today, were at the Capitol together yesterday and spent some time at the room of the House Committee on Territories. Mr. Clark had a copy of Honolulu papers, telling, through the Associated Press dispatches, of the little difficulty he and the Prince had in a local saloon.

"It seems very unfair to give me such a scorching as that," said Mr. Clark, while the Delegate stood by smiling, but without comment. "It was a matter that deserved no such publicity as it obtained. The whole thing was due to a misunderstanding and no one was really to blame. It isn't very pleasant to have such things called back home, where the people are not likely to understand the real situation but take the sensational accounts."

Mr. Clark said he was watching several matters here, being interested, among other things, in the public building project for Hilo. "I am making a little progress," said he, "but there is nothing yet to be said of a specific character. I am going to help Delegate Kalaniana'ole whenever I find a chance to do so. I am not here to work in opposition to anybody from Hawaii."

NO TARIFF LEGISLATION.

A speech which Speaker Cannon, of the House of Representatives, delivered here last evening at a banquet of the National Board of Trade is affording not a little assurance to those representing substantial interests. Mr. Cannon assured his hearers that there was to be no legislation at this session of Congress which should in any wise disturb business interests of the country. There is no man in public life who is better qualified to speak on that subject than he, for, as Speaker of the House, he has almost arbitrary power in stopping any legislation he does not like.

IMMIGRATION ALSO OFF.

Fresh assurances are given that there will be no attempts at legislation this session on the subject of immigration. Senator Dillingham, chairman of the Senate Committee on Immigration, has

not yet taken up the bills pending before his Committee. It is doubtful if he does so for a long time and probably not at this session. The names of persons wishing to be heard, should the immigration amendments be considered, have been registered at the clerk's desk, among them being representatives who will speak for Hawaii.

MERE PRIVATE CLAIM.

Representative Cushman, of Washington State, said today that the general bill he introduced about the refund of duties on articles into Hawaii, mentioned in my last letter, was really intended to apply only to a single case of about \$2300 for one of his constituents who sent some goods out to Hawaii and was ignorant of the necessity of entering a protest against the payment of the duties. "The bill is really only a claim," said Mr. Cushman. "As far as I am aware it will have no general application and will not redound to the benefit of anybody in the Islands."

THE DELEGATE'S WORK.

Delegate Kalaniana'ole has presented several petitions and memorials in behalf of Hawaiian people, which, with the committees to which they were referred, are as follows:

Memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, asking for the amendment of section 44 of the act to provide a government for said Territory—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, memorial of the legislature of the Territory of Hawaii asking legislation for the deepening of Honolulu harbor—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, against legislation for retransporting of lepers to the island of Molokai—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, memorial from the Legislature of Hawaii, asking for statehood—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, asking for appropriation of \$250,000 for benefit of Department of Education in the said Territory—to the Committee on the Territories.

Resolution of Chamber of Commerce, Honolulu, Hawaii, asking that foreign vessels be permitted to carry passengers to and from Honolulu and Pacific coast—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Builders and Traders' Exchange of Honolulu, Hawaii, for dredging Honolulu harbor, a breakwater at Hilo, etc.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of the Bar Association of Honolulu, Hawaii, suggesting an amendment to the act providing a government for the Territory of Hawaii, increasing the number of justices for the Supreme Court from three to five—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

Also, resolution of Chamber of Commerce, Honolulu, Hawaii, against passage of Senate bill 259—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

LILUOKALANI'S CLAIM.

Senator Blackburn has made no written report on the claim of the ex-Queen of Hawaii for compensation for the Crown lands. He simply pulled the Senate Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, found a majority in favor of reporting the bill favorably. Then he sent the bill in to the Senate, only adding to it the figures \$200,000, where he had left a blank space. The bill which Delegate Kalaniana'ole offered was, as stated in my last letter, a duplicate of Senator Blackburn's bill, providing "for payment to Liluokalani, formerly queen of the Kingdom of Hawaii." It simply provides in its one paragraph "that the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Liluokalani, formerly queen of the Kingdom of Hawaii, in full satisfaction and discharge of all claims, legal and equitable, two hundred thousand dollars."

TAHITI'S SUGAR TAX.

The Department of Commerce and Labor has made public the following bulletin from Consul William F. Doty, at Tahiti, in the Society Islands, about sugar in Tahiti:

"Pursuant to the ratification by the Government of France of the recommendations of the Brussels convention, the import tax on refined sugar has been reduced in this colony to 6 cents times per kilogram (1.16 cents per 2.2 pounds), reducing the duty by 19 cents (3.67 cents). The effect materially will be a stimulation of the sugar importation; while on the other hand it may prove disadvantageous to the Tahiti Commercial and Sugar Company, an American corporation, which has had a monopoly in the production of sugar in this section."

ERNEST G. WALKER.

The increase of banana and pineapple culture in Hawaii and Maui shows that belief in the value of diversified industries and in the capacity of these islands to support them is steadily growing.

MARINES ARE ON THE WAY

Left San Francisco on a Transport Yesterday.

The marines are on the way. They will arrive here about next Monday on the transport Sheridan.

Captain Catlin, who will command the men, received a cablegram yesterday afternoon stating that the Sheridan had left San Francisco with the company of marines on board which is to be stationed here. The force will probably consist of one officer and forty-nine men.

Arrangements are now being made at the naval station to quarter them. Their appearance there will effect quite a change as they are to do guard duty and in future one will probably find a marine at each entrance to the station yards and around the naval docks. It is probable that a sentry box will also be erected at the entrances to give protection for the men on duty during inclement weather.

This is not to be the first occasion on which Honolulu will have a marine garrison. Years ago there were marines on the old Hawaiian man-of-war Kaimiloa. Many people can remember visiting the Pacific Mail wharf and encountering the sharp point of a bayonet thrust in their direction while the visitor would give the necessary explanation before being allowed to pass.

SEN. BROWN AND THAT HILO LUAU

George H. Lowe, the adopted son of Senator John T. Brown, called at the Advertiser office yesterday and left the following communication, with the request that it be published:

A luau was given in Hilo, last week, for Treasurer A. N. Kepolaki, by Nathan C. Wilfong, Judge Hapal and others, at the home of Senator John T. Brown. They were not brave enough to have the luau at their own homes, because they didn't want the Governor or government officials to find out that they were the ones that got this luau up. Senator John T. Brown did not contribute a cent for this luau.

PETITION FOR THE GAS FRANCHISE

The Dimond gas franchise is before the House Committee on Territories and may meet the same obstacles that confront the Electric Light Co's franchise. To show the Committee how Honolulu feels on the gas proposition, Mr. Emil Berndt is circulating a petition which has already received the signatures of leading business, professional and commercial men. The gas franchise is a favorite one here and was passed by the Legislature with general public assent. It is the common hope that the city may not be deprived of it by Congressional procedure.

WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS

The Woman's Board of Missions will convene in Central Union church on Tuesday, February 2, at 2:30 p. m. "Japanese day," a leading number of the program, will be unique in form, a half dozen Japanese ladies reporting work among their people in the city, one lady speaking through an interpreter.

Sharing the hour with the Japanese report will be a paper on the "Present Condition of the Jews in Europe," by Mrs. Selma Kinney. This paper is one of a series of eight on the religious condition of Europe, all the numbers already given having been both able and interesting.

A pleasant and profitable hour is anticipated and a cordial invitation is extended to all interested in mission work.

Logan En Route.

The transport Logan sailed from Manila for San Francisco via Honolulu on January 15th. She brings the Twenty-seventh Infantry and two Brigadier Generals, General Jesse M. Lee, famous for his distinguished service before Peking during the Boxer trouble, and General Theodore J. Wint, General Lee, who has been in command of a department in the Philippines, is to take station at San Antonio, Texas, and General Wint, who has been in command of the Department of the Visayas, will be commander of the Department of the Missouri.

BUILDERS COMPETING

The Board of Education Structures at Various Places.

Bids for constructing the schoolhouse at Wailuku, Maui, and teachers' cottages at several places were opened in the office of the Superintendent of Public Works yesterday. The figures are given below, viz:

WAILUKU SCHOOLHOUSE.

F. H. Jordan, stone, \$22,949.75.
F. H. Redward, brick, \$26,100; stone, \$25,115.

J. F. Bowler et al., brick, \$25,800; stone, \$25,450; concrete, \$23,640.
J. A. Aheong, brick, \$29,713; stone, \$28,899; concrete, \$29,000.

A. Harrison Mill Co., brick, \$27,000; if for stone, deduct \$800.
J. H. Craig, stone, \$23,497.

Wm. T. Patey, brick or concrete, \$27,617; stone, \$25,417.
McDonald & Langston, brick, \$29,619.

Lucas Bros., concrete foundation, stone at bottom of floor joists, and brick walls, \$27,344.

The times given range from four to six months.

Teacher's cottage at Kaapahu, Hawaii:

H. Kendall \$1340
H. H. De Fries 1243
Jas. D. Lewis 1350

I. Erickson 1370
Otto Oss 1620
J. A. Aheong 1693
Albert Trask 1850

A. K. Palekoluhi 2323
S. L. Palekoluhi 2700

Four-room teacher's cottage at Laupahoehoe, Hawaii:

I. Erickson \$1170
H. Kendall 1288
Jas. D. Lewis 1290

H. H. De Fries 1350
J. A. Aheong 1693
Otto Oss 1620

Albert Trask 1800
A. K. Palekoluhi 2232
S. L. Palekoluhi 2500

Four-room teacher's cottage at Kipahulu, Maui:

H. H. De Fries \$1343
Otto Oss 1550
J. A. Aheong 1550

Albert Trask 1850
S. L. Palekoluhi 2700
A. K. Palekoluhi 2155

RETURNED TO PORT LEAKING

The old bark Alden Besse, which left this port with a cargo of sugar about a week ago, returned in distress yesterday. The vessel was leaking badly and her commander, Captain Kiesel, had considered it wiser to return to port for repairs than to proceed on the voyage and run the risk of losing his vessel or of arriving at San Francisco with his cargo damaged by water.

When the vessel commenced to leak Captain Kiesel had the pumps manned and kept working them but on January 29 he thought it best to return to Honolulu. He rigged up his steam pump and started to take out twenty-four inches of water which was at that time in the hold. The vessel was making water at the rate of nine inches an hour. He hove the vessel to for three hours and during this time the leaking was reduced to two inches an hour. In running before the wind on her way back to Honolulu the bark made about seven inches of water each hour and by the time he got in the lee of Diamond Head on Sunday night the vessel was only leaking to the extent of two inches an hour. She was towed into port yesterday morning, a board of survey appointed to examine her, and the statement was made that a leak had been located in her starboard bow.

Out Out San Francisco.

The China Commercial Company's steamer Atholl, scheduled to arrive yesterday from Hongkong by way of Manzanillo, had not put in an appearance up to last evening. She is expected to reach port today. This steamer is counted upon as being the last of the Chinese line to make this port a Pacific Coast terminus, arrangements having been made with President Harrison of the Pacific Mail Company to have the China Commercial steamers call only at Portland hereafter on the way from Mexico to Hongkong—Chronicle.

JAPAN READY TO LET LOOSE THE DOGS OF WAR

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Feb. 1.—Another delay has occurred in the negotiations between Russia and Japan. It is stated now that Russia's answer to Japan's latest communication will not be sent before the middle of the week.

CHEEFOO, Feb. 1.—Twenty-eight Japanese transports and thirty-seven warships are lying at Sasebo. Forty transports are reported to be at Takeshira, ready to go to Chungyu, with the object of effecting the isolation of Korea.

KOBE, Feb. 1.—It is reported that the Japanese fleet sailed on January 23 for Mesempho.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 2.—The Japanese are buying horses here for the army.

TOKYO, Feb. 2.—An ordinance has been promulgated fixing the war pay of the Army and Navy.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 2.—The draft of the reply to Japan has been sent to the Czar. Its tone is pacific but there are further declines on the Bourse.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 1.—The mobilization of the Manchurian reserves has been announced. It is expected that 50,000 Russians will be gathered as reinforcements of Vladivostok garrison.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The European squadron has been ordered to Culebra for maneuvers. Culebra is a small island at the eastern end of Porto Rico.

DENVER, Feb. 2.—In a great windstorm a passenger train on a Colorado railroad was blown off the track. Much damage was done by the storm in various parts of the State.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Mrs. Maybrick has not yet been released. She has been removed from Aylesbury prison to a private institution in Liverpool, where she may recuperate from the effects of her long imprisonment before receiving the absolute freedom, saving certain conditions of her release, which is expected in two months.

The Daily Mail states that the conditions of Mrs. Maybrick's freedom are that she shall not appear on the stage, that she shall write no book upon her case, nor in any manner attempt to attract public attention.

HONOLULU MAY AGAIN ENJOY LIVELY TRANSPORT TIMES

In view of the possibility of a Japan-Russian war, the United States is taking no chances as to the protection of its own affairs in the Orient, and to that end the government will see that its interests are fully guarded in case of emergency.

The transports at San Francisco and New York are being refitted and put in shape for use should they be called for. The mainland press says that the government has perfected plans for the immediate transportation of 30,000 troops to the Philippines. Honolulu would be the gainer by the movement of such an army, as every transport would stop here for at least a day. A Washington despatch of January 22 says:

Another powerful indication of the seriousness with which the outlook is regarded is the fact that for the last few weeks great quantities of army supplies have been shipped out to San Francisco amounting to thousands of tons of merchandise, intended to be loaded on the transports now in that harbor. Among the supplies sent out are some that are most significant for use in the East. They consist of great quantities of heavy winter clothing and bedding, which certainly are not intended for Panama or the Philippines.

It is announced here that all the transports in San Francisco have been put in first-class shape in remarkably short time, and that the work was done on them under rush emergency orders.

Governor Taft's arrival here is looked forward to with keenest interest. He is now on his way from Japan, and his orders are to report with all expedition to Washington. Railroads and steamship companies have been requested to give him every facility to get to headquarters in the shortest possible time.

PHILIPPINE COMMISSION MAKES ANNUAL REPORT

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The report of the Philippine Commission states that ladronism and friarism are waning and American Catholicism growing. It urges the reduction of the tobacco tariff. The Sultan of Jolo is denounced for violating his agreements by which he has forfeited his rights. Seven times as many teachers are needed in Manila as are now there in service.

A MILLION TO BE SPENT

Governor Carter Outlines His Plans.

WAIMEA, Jan. 27.—"The government will spend a million dollars in public improvements before July 1st," said Gov. Carter to The Advertiser today.

"The balance of the loan, another million, will then be obtained and we will put into circulation all the money provided in the loan. I do not believe it will be difficult to place another million in New York. There will be no need to send another man on. I only recently received a letter from a New York banking firm in which it was said that a client had purchased the first million through Fiske & Robinson, and that they were willing to take any additional loan we might place.

"It will simply be necessary now to advertise the loan, have the United Mortgage & Trust Co. strike off more of the bonds and they will be sold. The loan can not be placed until after July 1st. By that time the first million will have been spent.

"Before I left Honolulu I had arranged with Supt. Holloway for the expenditure of about \$400,000 of the loan fund. This included \$75,000 for the Pahoehoe waterworks, \$70,000 for pipe, dredging contracts, etc. By this time Mr. Holloway has probably bought his pipe and made new sewer contracts. I expect the streets of Honolulu will all be torn up by the time I get back. Supt. Holloway has written me that he is hurrying matters so as to get everything out of the way and to give Hawaii improvements full swing when I return.

KALIHI STATION.

"The new pumping station at Kalihi will not be built," continued Mr. Carter. "Instead, pipe will be added to connect with the old plant so as to utilize all its power. The present Kalihi pumping station has a capacity of five million gallons but now is pumping only two millions. When the attachments are made it will be operated to its full capacity. The new pipe will be used also in Nuanu and at Diamond Head.

THE ARMORY SITE.

"I am glad to see Capt. Johnson placed in charge of the road department. It is a good move and he is capable of taking charge of both bureaus. Besides it effects a saving of \$2400 a year. "The consolidation of the garbage and road stables is a good thing too, and will make a saving. It will clear away the unsightly buildings about the Judiciary building as well, and may allow of a good site for an armory. I think I would prefer that to waiting for the old barracks lot."

THE KOHALA DITCH.

There is a possibility that the Kohala ditch franchise may be withdrawn from sale Feb. 19th. Governor Carter is not altogether satisfied as to the ability of the Hawaii Ditch Co. to fulfill the conditions and go ahead with the work. In view of the sentiment expressed at Kohala and new conditions may have to be added to insure the fulfillment of the obligations due the government.

L. M.

CAMP M'KINLEY DESERTER ON KOREA

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24.—Private Salter of the Sixty-seventh Coast Artillery, stationed at Honolulu, deserted from his post a few days ago along with a comrade named Kauffeld, and were believed to have come to this city on the liner Korea. Only Salter could be found, however, upon the vessel's arrival. Chief Steward Ashman recognizing him mingling with the saloon passengers on the promenade deck. Salter was turned over to Lieutenant Reubottom upon the steamer's arrival.

KOREA HAS MANY PASSENGERS

The officers of the America Maru state that the passenger bookings on the Korea are exceptionally large. The America Maru carried but a small passenger list owing to the calling off the vessel by the Japanese government, and intending passengers by the America Maru who could delay their voyage, did so until the sailing of the Korea.

Korea's Time.

As expected, the Pacific Mail liner Korea, Captain Seabury, came in early yesterday morning from the Orient and by noon was in her slip at First and Brannan streets. The time from Hongkong was 27 days 12½ hours, from Yokohama 16 days, and from Honolulu 5 days 13½ hours. For the first three days after leaving Honolulu the big liner bucked a strong head sea, but kept up her schedule speed without difficulty. For the twenty-three hours ending at noon last Friday she made 407 knots, an average of more than seventeen and one-half knots an hour. Had the full power of the Korea been used she could have easily been in port on Friday.—Chronicle.

CONVICTION OF SEDUCER

Jury Quick About Jack Morgan's Guilt.

Jack Morgan was found guilty as indicted for the seduction of Irene Luciel Edwards, after an absence of the jury for but four minutes to consider their verdict. Judge Robinson set 10 o'clock this morning as the time for pronouncing sentence upon the defendant.

The case went to the jury shortly before five o'clock yesterday afternoon, the trial having begun last Monday morning. There was no evidence put on by the defense, which seemed to rely on what it deemed the weakness of the prosecution's case. Judge Robinson, however, yesterday morning overruled a motion for a directed verdict of acquittal.

Mr. Creighton occupied an hour and a quarter in closing to the jury for the defense.

Deputy Attorney General Peters spoke about half as long for the prosecution. He had been assisted in the trial by C. W. Ashford as private counsel for the prosecuting witness, J. M. Vivas was associate counsel for the defense.

Some little time was spent in arranging about the court's instructions, when the jury had a breathing spell outside. The jury that vindicated the honor of woman consisted of Sam. M. Kamakau, H. W. Lake, John C. Lane, E. R. Bivens, Albert Lucas, Edward Dekum, Willard E. Brown, William Dunbar, S. William Spencer, J. M. Dowsett, J. C. Cohen and John Isaac.

JUDGE WILCOX'S ESTATE.

Cecil Brown, F. Wendenberg and Albert Barnes, appraisers, have filed an inventory and appraisal of the estate of William Luther Wilcox, deceased. The real estate amounts in value to \$66,521, and the personal property to \$22,812.50, a total of \$89,333.50.

PETITION TO SELL LAND.

Samuel E. Woolley of Lale, Oahu, administrator under the will of Makane (w), deceased, petitions for leave to sell real estate in order to pay debts owing by the estate. He says he has received an offer from Edgar Henriques of \$3700 for one parcel of land in Nuanu valley containing 8.2 acres. The debts amount to about \$6000. The petitioner says the Lale Plantation Co. is liable at any time to foreclose a mortgage against the estate and sell its property at forced sale.

HEAVY DAMAGES CLAIMED.

Kinney, McClanahan & Cooper have up judgments against the Capital Building Co., Ltd., vs. Henry Waterhouse & Co., Ltd. The complaint is based on an alleged agreement made by defendants to finance a building project of J. J. Egan and Philip F. Frear, under which they were to advance to Egan and Frear, or to a corporation which might be formed for the purpose, the sum of \$10,000 to aid in the erection of a building to cost between \$17,000 and \$18,000 upon the Hotel street lot next the Y. M. C. A. building. It was under this arrangement that the Capital Building Co. was incorporated. One subject of complaint is that the defendants negotiated certain promissory notes deposited with them as collateral and out of the proceeds retained \$1000 for their own purposes. Complainants did not mind this much, in view of the agreement of defendants to back their scheme, but they say that afterward defendants ceased to take any interest in the scheme and continually raised objections to the plans proposed by Egan and Frear. They claim \$35,937.50 as damages for breach of contract.

ACCOUNT APPROVED.

Judge Robinson approved the master's report by M. T. Stimson on the accounts of Isabella McC. Jones, guardian of her four minor children.

FOR TWENTY YEARS A MAN

VALE, Or., Jan. 12.—Jo. Monehan, who has lived for the past 20 years in the vicinity of Jordan Valley, this county, died suddenly at the residence of Barney Maloy, on Succor Creek, January 6. After death had put an end to the earthly career of the mysterious "Jo," it was discovered that deceased was a woman, who, without ever having her sex suspected, had lived for 20 years among the stock-raisers, miners and rustlers of southwestern Malheur County.

The woman was apparently about 45 years old, and, therefore, must have been about 25 years old when she came to this country. Always dressed in man's garb, this strange woman labored at everything incident to a stock-raising country—cutting and hauling hay, herding sheep and rounding-up cattle. Under the name of Jo. Monehan she had served on the regular panel of the jury in the District Court for Malheur County, had performed road work and paid poll and property tax the same as a man. Those who knew her well say she was retiring and reticent, moral and modest, and, judging by her language, well educated. She had taken up a homestead, and owned about \$1500 worth of cattle. She had never communicated her history or condition to any one, and the mystery surrounding the early life of Jo. Monehan, and her trials and sorrows in her lonely cabin in Eastern Oregon will probably never be solved.—Oregonian, Jan. 18th.

THE PAPERS NOT RIGHT

New Petition to Revoke Fidelity Charter Required.

Judge De Bolt signed an order, after hearing argument on both sides, granting the motion of respondents to quash and set aside the application of A. N. Kepoikal, Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii, and ex-officio Insurance Commissioner, for the revocation of the charter of the Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, and for the appointment of a receiver.

The ground of this ruling was that George E. Smithies, Deputy Insurance Commissioner, in whose name the declaration was made, had no authority to bring the suit.

All that immediately results is some delay in the proceedings. A new petition will have to be drawn in the name of Treasurer Kepoikal.

Acts of Deputy Commissioner Smithies prior to the proceedings quashed by Judge De Bolt are not affected, notwithstanding published statements to the contrary. All of the acts he had performed as Deputy, up to the departure of Treasurer Kepoikal for the island of Hawaii, were duly confirmed by the Treasurer as ex-officio Commissioner of Insurance.

Attorney General Andrews and Assistant Attorney General Fleming appeared for the petition, and Robertson & Wilder for the respondent, at yesterday's hearing.

Fresh proceedings, in the name of the Treasurer, will be brought without delay for the revocation of the Fidelity Insurance Co.'s charter.

Convincing Proof

The Average Honolulu Citizen Must Accept the Following Proof.

The great Sir Isaac Newton, one of the most profound reasoners the world ever produced, once cut a large hole in a board fence to allow a favorite cat access to two gardens, and cut a smaller hole to allow her kitten to follow her. The weakness manifested in Sir Isaac's action was due to want of thought. Any reader who mentally debates the proof offered here about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and arrives at any other conclusion than that stated in this citizen's statement, is as short of reasoning powers as the philosopher when he turned carpenter.

Mr. H. S. Swinton of this city says: "I was a long sufferer from backache, having been afflicted with it for twelve years. Taking this as a symptom of kidney trouble, and seeing Doan's Backache Kidney Pills advertised as being good for complaints such as mine, I procured some of them at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. I found upon taking them that they were doing me good, and was thereby encouraged to keep on until now I am cured of the backache. The merits of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have been strikingly shown in my case, and I recommend them to other sufferers."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and druggists at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Captain Going Stopped.

Captain P. H. Going of the Nippon Maru was arrested yesterday by United States Marshal Shine on an indictment charging him with having allowed a Chinese passenger to escape from the steamer in 1900. Captain Going was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury on October 31 of last year, since which time he has made a few trips to China and return. He gave \$1000 bail yesterday and was released.—Call.

Wants to See War.

Mr. Bode, who has been in the post-office for some time, departed yesterday on the America Maru for Yokohama where he will have the opportunity to take a close "look see" at the impending Japanese-Russian war. Mr. Bode was formerly in the naval service and during the war in the Philippines served as soldier in one of the volunteer regiments.

Furnaces for Hawaii.

Congress can't get over the habit of adding "heating apparatus" to every appropriation calling for the erection of a Federal building, and Hawaii has therefore to take Congress at its word. United States District Attorney Breckons, who has recently looked over the bill to provide a certain amount for a Federal building for Honolulu, noticed that it contained a provision for heating apparatus.

However, as the heating apparatus may be dispensed with, in this climate, and as plumbers' bills are often quite high, the items for this specific purpose may go far toward erecting an additional building.

Mr. Borden—"I'll have some of that sausage, please, Mrs. Starvem. By the way, what was all that racket out in the yard last night?" Mrs. Starvem—"Oh, that was our poor pussy cat. A dog got in and killed her, and—" Mr. Borden—"Er—never mind that sausage. I'm really not hungry."—Philadelphia Press.

AN EXHIBIT NOT LIKELY

Outlook Is Poor for Hawaii at St. Louis.

There appears to be little hope for a Hawaii building at the St. Louis Exposition. If any exhibit for the islands should be made it will undoubtedly be very small. The whole matter rests upon the decision of Governor Carter, who is expected to announce it on his return from Hawaii.

Commissioner Macfarlane has little hope that the appropriation made by the Legislature will be available. He has also learned that the community is about evenly divided on the advisability of having an exhibit.

"In view of the cuts being made in all departments of the government for economy's sake," said Mr. Macfarlane yesterday, "the matter of withholding hospital subsidies, and retrenching here, there and everywhere, gives little hope that \$50,000 cash will be given out for an exhibit at a fair. When the business community has to accept warrants from the government, it is naturally difficult for that body to look with favor upon the treasury being emptied of \$50,000 for fair purposes. The business men would rather have that \$50,000 to pay off the warrants."

"Then there is another element of the community looking at the proposed exhibit with an eye to the future, who strongly believe that the \$30,000 or even a portion of it, would be a permanent investment to the islands, if put out for advertising purposes. Advertising done at the Exposition, of course, centralizes efforts.

"Take, for instance, the profile map of Pearl Harbor. Put that on exhibition at the fair where it would be available to congressmen and I'm sure they would take an interest in it. It would give them food for thought. If placed on exhibition at the War Department, Washington, I doubt whether it would appear to as good advantage or be as available to congressmen as at the fair.

"That Pearl Harbor exhibit will be an investment General MacArthur and Admiral Evans have both said that when Congress can get together and vote for the building of the Pearl Harbor naval station, it will mean millions to Hawaii. No work can be started there unless there is a couple of million dollars to carry it on. Get this appropriation, and the armed force and other features which mean money to the islands, will follow in due order.

"I know that Governor Carter has said that in view of his retrenchment policy it would look as if \$50,000 was being used for fair purposes at the wrong time, but still if a few thousand dollars could be used, it would be a great help."

HENDRY STARTS AFTER ADACHI

United States Marshal Hendry started yesterday on his voyage to Japan to secure the person of Adachi, the star witness in the "Ten-Dollar-Club" cases, as a passenger in the America Maru. The departure of the Marshal, which is the first instance of this kind in the history of Federal sovereignty in the Hawaiian Islands, was the occasion of no little effort on the part of his friends to make it a pleasant home-leaving. He was accompanied to the vessel by United States District Attorney Breckons and a large number of Japanese. He was also given letters of introduction to influential Japanese at Yokohama so that his stay in the land of the Mikado is certain to be filled with pleasure.

The Japanese man, whose tip to the United States District Attorney formed the basis of the evidence against the members of the notorious organization, was present, and he gave the Marshal a cordial good-bye. Numerous leis presented to the Marshal attested to his wide circle of friends.

Marshal Hendry, who is accompanied by his young son Robert, goes to Yokohama, and the first effort to obtain possession of the person of Adachi will be made thereat. If necessary he will follow the trail of the alleged perjurer all over Japan.

THOUGHT WAR HAD BROKEN OUT

In the absence of an afternoon cablegram service yesterday the wholesale stop-overs from the America Maru, gave rise to the belief with many people that war had broken out between Japan and Russia and that the passengers had no desire to continue a voyage on a vessel which might have Russian shells ricocheting about it before Japan was reached. The reason for the wholesale stop-overs was that the people wanted to have a good look at Hawaii and decided to remain over in Honolulu for a week or so.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM is one of the best and most effective liniments on the market for the cure of sprains, bruises and rheumatic pains. This is the universal verdict of all who have tried it. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

NEWS OF WORLD AT LARGE LATER THAN COAST FILES

(Associated Press Mail Special.)

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—Addressing the Reichstag immediately after it had assembled today the Chancellor said it had become his duty to inform the House of the serious position of the German settlers in Southwest Africa through revolt of the Hereros. They had killed a number of settlers who were fleeing to the stations, had destroyed houses and farm improvements and had driven off cattle of a great number of farmers who are now unable to leave the protection of the stations. The insurrection came at a time when the Governor and a large portion of the colonial troops were subduing the Bondelzwart tribe, twenty days' march away. In consequence of this, and the remaining forces being scattered among the previous places of refuge in the middle of the colony, the natives were seriously threatening Okajundjy, Otjomboingwe and Karabib, and even Windhoek itself. The Government, before the last dispatch had been received, had ordered 500 men, with six machine guns and six pieces of artillery, to be placed in readiness for active service, but a start would not be made until January 30th. The serious intelligence now at hand made it necessary to send out immediately a battalion of 500 marines in addition to the other troops, with a complement of guns and railroad pioneers. These would embark Thursday on a North German Lloyd liner and would arrive at Swakopmund, German Southwest Africa, February 8th. The gunboat Habicht had been ordered from Cape Town and was due to arrive at Swakopmund today. Moreover, 2,300 men previously dispatched would reach Swakopmund February 3rd. The German people, continued the Chancellor, would answer the call for help of the faithful servants of the State and the colonists. The Chancellor alluded briefly to the financial requirements necessary and said these would be provided later.

The Reichstag, after warmly applauding the Chancellor's statement, took up the regular business of the day.

TO VISIT AMERICA.

BERLIN, Jan. 8.—Orders have been sent to the Commodore in command of the German West Indian squadron to send the ships now at Havana to United States ports. During the next ten days the Vineta with the Commodore on board will go to New Orleans, the Faulke to Mobile, Ala., and the Gazelle to Galveston, Texas.

ANTI TOXIN LABORATORY.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—A municipal laboratory for the manufacture of anti-toxin under the supervision of public chemists may be the outcome of the campaign instituted by the Chicago Medical Society against the high prices exacted by the manufacturers' combine, once-called "death trust."

At a conference of the officers of the organization the feasibility of the scheme was discussed in detail. The result is a decision to refer the matter for final action to a meeting on Wednesday with the recommendation that the plan be adopted as the permanent solution of the problem. If the approval of the society be obtained some alderman will be asked to introduce an ordinance creating the laboratory and making the necessary appropriation for its foundation and maintenance. The arbitrary one hundred per cent advance in price of one of the essentials of the modern treatment of diphtheria is held by the physicians to show that provision for the constant supply of the article devolved upon the municipality as a measure for the preservation of the public health. The high price now placed on the serum by the "death trust," it is declared, means that thousands of children may perish in the first diphtheria epidemic which appears in the city.

Secretary Walls of the Chicago Medical Society, said today:

"The sentiment of physicians throughout the country is now advanced against the men who have advanced the price of anti-toxin. The effect will be a natural discrimination against those firms in other articles which they sell to the profession."

PANAMA TREATY AMENDED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations today directed Senator Cullom to report the Panama treaty with three amendments. The Republican members voted for the treaty but only two Democrats, Morgan and Money, were present. The former voted against the treaty and Mr. Money stated that he had not yet had time to consider it, as it was the first meeting of the committee he had been able to attend.

The three amendments relate to sanitation, limitation of cities and control of harbors. The United States by the amendment relating to sanitation is granted more direct power in all sanitary regulations. The amendment concerning the limitation of the cities more specifically defines what are the limits of Panama and Colon in relation to the canal zone. The harbor amendment gives the United States control of the harbors for the purpose of improving.

THE CZAR'S ASSURANCES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 18.—The Czar's assurance given at the Winter Palace January 14th on the occasion of the New Year's reception that he desires and intended to do all in his power to maintain peace in the Far East, is regarded by the foreign diplomats as a hostage given to the world for the preservation of peace, while the guarantee that Russia will recognize the open ports and other concessions will, it is thought, place the onus of a rupture on Japan. Most of the newspapers here join in the peaceful chorus, one paper remarking,

however, that it was strange for Russians to first hear of the Czar's words by way of America.

The Novoe Vremya, referring to the reports of the offer of good offices from the United States, France and Great Britain, asks: "Is such action necessary when the whole world has been informed of what His Majesty has graciously been pleased to say to the diplomats at the Winter Palace? How is it possible to render further service to the cause of peace after the Czar has announced that he will direct all his influence to maintain it?"

"A more precious guarantee that Russia will not draw the sword it is impossible to conceive."

The Novoe Vremya concludes as follows:

"Japan is in an unfortunate position and will require great tact to avoid the dangers arising from the good offices of officious friends."

As a sidelight on the situation, the Moscow Gazette announces that its editors and other employees are donating their salaries to the purchase of a swift privateer, adding that the sum of \$25,000 has already been raised for this purpose.

A CRY FROM MACEDONIA.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—The latest reports to the American Board from the relief centers in Macedonia show that there are now 100,000 persons who are homeless and without means of support for the winter. Of this number between 52,000 and 53,000 are in Monastir Vilayet. The Turkish Government is affording some relief and funds are coming from America and England. There is fear on the part of those on the ground that unless some decisive steps are taken during the winter there will be another political outbreak in the spring.

WATERSPOUT IN TRANSVAAL.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Orange River Colony, Jan. 18.—A waterspout yesterday destroyed three hotels and many houses here, and it is believed resulted in loss of life. The number of dead, however, has not yet been ascertained. Hundreds of persons have been rendered homeless and destitute by the disaster.

FORMER CON-TRACTOR DIES

George Kempton, an aged New Englander, died yesterday morning at the residence of Mrs. A. A. Montano, Manoa valley, after a brief illness. For the past thirty-eight years he has been cared for by Mrs. Montano.

The deceased was born at Kingston, Mass., January 22, 1822, and he was therefore a little over 82 years of age. He was the eldest son of Abigail Diamond Kingston, the only family name of record left by him. His father was a prominent ship owner of Kingston and at one time he controlled a large fleet of vessels. Kempton came to Hawaii in the sixties and for some time was a contractor and architect. He and a partner named Thomas built a bank structure on Kaahumanu street below the old Kapolani Estate office, and the first reservoir in Nuanu valley was his work.

While engaged in superintending some construction nearly forty years ago he was overcome by heat and was removed to the American hospital, then in charge of the late Mr. Ben Davison. When Mr. Davison left the institution, Mr. Kempton went with him, and has ever since been cared for by Mrs. Montano's family. His mind remained clouded to the time of his death. He was a well educated man, and was especially keen in mathematics.

The remains will be cremated today.

Personal and Political Items From Wailuku Newspaper.

The following items are from the Maui News of Saturday:

Puunene Mill is now running day and night, and is turning out about 240 tons of sugar per day.

Ex-Supervisor Lucas, now on Maui, says that nine days in office should be enough to satisfy any reasonable man for his lifetime.

D. H. Kahaloello announces himself in advance as candidate for senator from Maui on the Home Rule ticket. Kalel has not yet been heard from.

Jas. L. Coke was elected chief and Jas. N. K. Keola secretary of the fire company organized in Wailuku last Monday evening.

Land Commissioner J. W. Pratt came to Maui this week to look after government land affairs, and his trip included a visit to Polipoli springs.

The marriage of Gertrude Kiha, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. King of Wailuku, to William Searle of Honolulu is announced for February 13, at the Church of the Holy Innocents, Lahaina.

Mrs. E. Shearer of Yreka, Cal., and her daughter, Mrs. D. B. Worthington, of Beloit, Wisconsin, are visiting Wailuku as the guests of Mrs. G. B. Robertson.

Geo. O. Cooper of Hana has severed his connection with Grinbaum & Co. and has been succeeded by Mr. George Watt, formerly of Kahului.

Ned Krueger, the big-armed Maui pitcher, has received an offer to go to Honolulu and pitch for the Maile-Illamas during the coming ball season.

MUST GIVE MORE TIME Federal Clerks to Work Until 4.30.

Federal government employees in Honolulu and in all parts of the Islands must work a half an hour longer every weekday than usual. The business day in future will close at 4:30 instead of 4.

Collector of Customs Stackable has just issued an order to the employees in his department, requiring all clerks on and after February 1, to work from 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. with a half hour for luncheon, and on Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. without an allowance for luncheon.

The regulation covering the hours of labor is as follows:

Hours of labor of all clerks and other employees, of whatever grade or class, in the Treasury Department, except those required by law or regulation to work more than seven hours a day, extended from 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m., with an allowance of one-half hour for luncheon. On Saturdays during the months of July, August and September, the hours of labor will be from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., without allowance for luncheon.

Secretary Leslie M. Shaw of the Treasury Department has promulgated the order for increased hours, or rather living up to the regulation, as follows:

Treasury Department, Jan. 9, 1904. To officers and employees of the Treasury Department and others concerned.

Attention is called to the provisions of an act of Congress approved March 15, 1898, which provides as follows:

It shall be the duty of the heads of the several executive departments, in the interest of the public service to require of all clerks and other employees of whatever grade or class, in their respective departments, not less than seven hours of labor each day except Sundays and days declared public holidays by law or executive order: Provided, That the heads of the departments may, by special order, stating the reason, further extend the hours of service of any clerk or employee in their departments respectively; but in case of an extension it shall be without additional compensation.

In order more effectually to comply with the above provision of law, it is hereby ordered:

1. On and after Monday, January 11, 1904, the hours of labor for all clerks and other employees of whatever grade or class in this department, except those now required by law or regulation to work more than seven hours a day, will be from 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m., with an allowance of one-half hour for luncheon.

2. The foregoing provision will apply to all Saturdays except during the months of July, August, and September. During those months the hours of labor on Saturdays, unless otherwise ordered, will be from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. without an allowance for luncheon.

The change in hours has affected Washington, with its army of clerks, to such an extent that the whole schedule of business, social and diplomatic life, will have to be altered. Washington is a city of traditions. The time-honored 5 o'clock dinner of Washington, will of necessity have to be changed to 5:30. This will disarrange the hours of closing business houses. They formerly had two hours in which to receive the patronage of the clerks. Instead of closing at 6 they will hereafter close at 6:30.

In the official social life, afternoon functions will have to be held later in

order that prominent office holders may have the opportunity to be present. Washington, as a whole, dislikes the change, and it was all due to a backwoods congressman fumbling among old regulations until he stumbled upon the one relative to the government's working hours. When he placed the matter before Attorney-General Knox, that official was reluctantly compelled to announce that every department in Washington was violating the regulation, and that thereafter it would have to be observed. The congressman who dug up the obnoxious regulation, now wishes he had kept his discovery to himself.

THE PALMER WOODS' POLITICAL RAID

It is said that the four Democratic committeemen who had Palmer Woods' name sent on for National Committeeman, were Harvey, Rhodes, Asch and Lick. On the evening when the entire committee met, two of the quartet, Lick and Asche, voted for McCarthy.

Col. McCarthy, when asked for his views on the matter, said:

"I have none. I was not a willing candidate for the place, but my friends insisted that I accept the nomination. I repeatedly told them that I was not in a position where I could leave my business and attend the convention, and urged them to name S. M. Damon. I would have been perfectly satisfied at that time or any other time, had I known that the committee or any part of it, desired to place some one else in nomination. After Damon, I had named Senator Woods."

"Had the committee desired to put any one else in nomination I would have stepped gracefully aside, and put no obstacle in their path to put up some one else. That was what I wanted. But it was totally unnecessary to go about it in the manner they did."

NAHIKU STOCK SALE INCIDENTS

The office of Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., sustained a run of Nahiku Sugar Co.'s stockholders at its paying wicket yesterday.

It was the occasion of the payment of forty cents in the dollar for Nahiku stock. A comical procession started the run. This formed at the office of Jas. F. Morgan, vice president of Nahiku Sugar Co., who joined in it accompanied by President W. H. Hoogs, Secretary H. Armitage, F. Lyman, John Ouderkirk, Q. H. Berrey, C. Kaiser and, leading the van, Thos. F. McTighe carrying a sugar cane stalk. Morgan's office boy, ringing the auction bell, was some distance ahead as herald of the procession. Each of the marchers bore in hand a sugar bag marked "Nahiku A Sugar."

Edward R. Adams of A. & B., on passing through the office spied the sugar cane and whipping out his knife proceeded to indulge his sweet tooth. Thus he sacrificed an interesting trophy to his appetite.

Nahiku plantation was abandoned, for various reasons, after it had incurred a considerable debt to Alexander & Baldwin, agents. Two years ago the company voted to lease the water rights of Nahiku, which are valuable, to Hana Plantation Co. This proposition failed of consummation, when the stockholders resigned themselves to the possession of certificates representing what they deemed practically "dead horse." At the recent annual meeting, the Nahiku stockholders were given to understand that Alexander & Baldwin stood ready to pay annual rent for the water rights. An alternative offered was the purchase of a majority of the stock at 40 cents in the dollar. The latter proposition was eagerly accepted by the majority in attendance.

MARSHAL HENDRY WILL GO TO JAPAN FOR ADACHI

That the United States has a very long arm is a fact which will be amply proven to a number of Japanese in Honolulu during the next few weeks. United States Marshal Eugene R. Hendry will leave for Japan on the steamer America Maru on Sunday with extradition papers for Adachi, the Japanese who gained considerable notoriety as secretary of the "Ten-Dollar-Club," an organization which was made for the purpose of importing women from Japan to this country and then assisting the importers from being convicted in the courts; also for the protection of Japanese gamblers whenever they should be charged with crime and to in other ways promote their disreputable work.

The large number of Japanese at present serving sentences in Oahu Prison bear testimony to the fact that the club was effectually broken up. An indictment was returned against F. M. Brooks, the attorney, with reference to his own alleged connection with the Japanese, and Adachi was wanted as a witness. About this time Adachi left Honolulu. He stowed away on a steamer for Japan and it has been stated that numerous people were interested in his return to his native land. The indictment against Mr. Brooks was later dismissed.

As soon as Adachi had left Hawaii the Federal authorities took steps to

secure his arrest on arrival in Japan and his extradition. He had been indicted for perjury in connection with the trials of members of the Ten-Dollar-Club. Cablegrams were sent to the Department of Justice at Washington and through diplomatic channels Japan was communicated with. As a result Adachi was arrested as he was attempting to escape from the steamer at Yokohama. He is being held there to await the arrival of Marshal Hendry with the extradition papers and it is expected that Mr. Hendry will be able to make the trip to Japan, secure the prisoner, and return to Hawaii by the first week in March.

The extradition documents are bulky. They contain original warrants, indictment, and various other matters connected with the case. There is a warrant for arrest by Marshal Hendry in Japan and the Japanese embassy at Washington have also attached to the document a statement guaranteeing to the Japanese government the correctness of the various signatures on the warrants, including those of President Roosevelt, Secretary of State John Hay, and others.

It is stated that this is the first time the United States has ever made use of its extradition treaty with Japan. A young son of Marshal Hendry will accompany him on the trip.

WAMEA IS NEARLY SOLID AGAINST THE COUNTY LAW

[Staff Correspondence.]

WAMEA, Jan. 25.—In Wamea there is almost unanimous opposition to County government. Whatever the feeling previously, the people, natives as well as whites, are disgusted with the County Act.

F. W. Carter, manager of the Parker ranch, says he is opposed to County government, and also that nearly all the voters in the district are against it. The workings of the County Act have disgusted everyone with that form of government. Supervisors appointed by the Governor is his idea of what the County form should be.

Frank Johnson, chairman of the District Road Board, is also opposed to County government. He says also that Joe Bell, the leading Hawaiian of Wamea, has also told him that he was opposed to it. Johnson's objection is that it places the reins of government in the hands of irresponsible persons. Though

the recently elected supervisors were fortunately all right, Mr. Johnson says that some of the men who wanted to be candidates were unfit for any position. It was only with great difficulty that these men were prevented from running. Mr. Johnson says also that the best natives do not want the government changed and that the poorer classes don't care one way or the other, and simply follow the lead of the office-seeking Hawaiians.

If there must be County government Wamea people want the form changed. They prefer to have the supervisors appointed by the Governor as provided in the Organic Act. And they want the whole island of Hawaii to be made into but one county. At present the division is very inequitable as to taxes. East Hawaii, if there are to be two counties, wants Hamakua district added to it. And Wamea wants to be the County seat.

L. M.

HONOLULU JAP MURDERS HIS WIFE

HONOLULU, Jan. 25.—A Japanese killed his wife here today and Sheriff Andrews is now trailing the murderer with bloodhounds.

The Jap, Futsuigoto by name, stabbed the woman to death, with a long knife. When found she was dead, with a dozen different wounds in her heart.

Sheriff Andrews was notified at Wamea, where he fortunately happened to be, having just returned from a trip with Gov. Carter. He immediately ordered his bloodhounds sent from Hilo and went to Honokaa to take charge of the man-hunt.

The murder was particularly bold. The man's wife was in the Rickard's dining room at the time. Miss Ethel Rickard was with her when the desperate man entered and with knife in hand attempted to stab his wife. Miss Rickard bravely threw herself in front of the murderer and prevented him from reaching the Japanese woman. She was not strong enough, however, and Futsuigoto, thrust her aside, and stabbed his wife to death. He then fled towards the Horner place. Miss Rickard is almost prostrated with nervousness.

L. M.

If there ever was a well-guarded secret it was that of Marshal Hendry's intended trip to Japan to get Adachi. The existence here of a ring of white men, all of them profoundly interested in keeping Adachi away from Hawaiian courts, was well-known to the Marshal and he did not care to let these people hear of his mission. Preparations covering several weeks were quietly made for Hendry's departure. Then, on Friday afternoon an evening paper published the facts.

The only way the Marshal can account for the catastrophe is that a leakage occurred in a place where he went to make some financial arrangements.

The first observed effect of the publication is a statement made by Attorney Brooks that Adachi is in Hongkong, and cannot, therefore, be reached by Japanese extradition papers. Undeterred by this, however, Hendry will go ahead. If Adachi is not in Japan he will be followed, by virtue of new extradition papers, until he is caught. The United States means to have Adachi and get the truth from him about the elaborate system of Hawaiian iniquity of which he is believed to hold the secret.

PREPARE FOR CROUP.—The time wasted in sending for a physician when a child shows symptoms of the croup, often leads to fatal results. A reliable medicine and one that should always be kept in the home ready for immediate use is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It never fails and will prevent the attack if given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

GOV. CARTER BUTTED BY A WILD BULL

[Staff Correspondence.]

WAMEA, Jan. 25.—Gov. Carter was butted by a wild bull on the Parker ranch in the paddock today. The Governor with Mr. Atkinson, Forester Hosmer, Sheriff Brown, A. W. Carter and Damon was assisting the cowboys in driving wild cattle into the paddock—about ten miles from Wamea.

The herd, some 300 in number, had been driven into the paddock by cowboys, and the wild cattle were a trifling frolicsome and dangerous. Governor Carter and Forester Hosmer were a hundred feet away from the herd when a bull suddenly broke away from the herd and charged directly on Forester Hosmer. Hosmer's horse side stepped and the bull then charged on the Governor. Carter was a little slow in getting started and the bull crashed into him. The two animals met, but the blow from the bull was only a glancing one, striking Carter's left leg just below the knee. The knee was quite badly bruised but the Governor avoided any further goring. The cowboys rushed to the rescue and lassoed the vicious brute and in a few seconds he was tied hard and fast to a tree.

Governor Carter also distinguished himself in the drive by lassoing a wild steer and landing him safely in the paddock. One of the Hawaiian cowboys came near being killed during the run. His horse stumbled, and the steer the Hawaiian had at the end of his rope charged upon him. The man laid down and the steer ran over him. Another cowboy then lassoed the recalcitrant animal.

L. M.

DOWIE AND THE SALVATIONISTS

The appearance of six members of the Salvation Army on the Sonoma, on their way to Honolulu, was displeasing to the prophet of Zion City. Lively times are likely to take place on the Sonoma before the vessel reaches the Hawaiian Islands. Dowie has no love for the Salvation Army, and he takes every opportunity of denouncing General Booth and his followers.

The Salvationists and lasses who sailed on the Sonoma declared that Dowie and his deacons were "brands to be plucked from the burning fire," and announced their intention of winning the Elijah and his staff from their path of money-making for selfish gain and enrolling them in the ranks of those who toll in the gutters to help the fallen.

Captain C. F. Herriman of the Sonoma says he will maintain discipline among his passengers on the voyage to Honolulu, and if there is any trouble he will take a hand in the matter. The suit of Hugh Craig, the insurance man who desires to recover the sum of \$1700 from Dowie for money advanced to him some years ago, did not worry the "Elijah" or delay his departure. No steps were taken to get Dowie to put up bonds before he left the country.—Call.

SMALL FARM INDUSTRY Hilo Agricultural Society's Good Progress.

Professor H. W. Henshaw made the following report of the work of the Agricultural Society of Hilo to the Farmer's Institute:

The Agricultural Society of Hilo entered life about a year and a half ago and now has a membership of 42. If its existence may be said to have been inspired by Mr. Jared Smith and if the Society owes its origin to the same general ideas and purposes to which is due the Honolulu organization, its steady growth and the increasing interest in its meetings may fairly be ascribed to the zeal and fostering care of its President, Mr. Charles Furneaux, to whom the Society owes much, including its place of meeting.

ITS AIMS PRACTICAL.

From the nature of its membership, which is largely composed of practical farmers, the aims of the Hilo Society are chiefly, if not wholly, practical, and the papers read at its meetings and the problems propounded by its members for solution concern the everyday work of the farm. The theories of the chemist and the agriculturist have little interest for the general-ity of its members except in so far as they may be directly applied to the production of farm stuff. For the results of scientifically conducted experiments and for theories shaped into practical directions, its members look to Honolulu, and the papers of the Experiment Station here are sought by them with eagerness, read with interest, and practically applied so far as possible.

The regular meetings of the Society are quarterly, but during the past year the Society has held eight regular and special meetings for the transaction of business and the reading of papers. The usual plan of procedure is for the president to designate individuals to prepare papers upon specified topics, the reading of which is usually followed by interesting discussions and a comparison of individual experiences. By this method the practical advantages of information among the members, the comparison of results attained by similar or by unlike methods to those indicated by the reader of the paper, and a record of successes and failures.

THE FEDERAL STATION.

Some such method as the above would seem to be almost a necessity under the conditions attending Hawaiian agriculture. In these islands almost every form of farming is more or less of an experiment, and even the ones that have been the longest tried and the most successful, as for instance the cane culture and the raising of tobacco, are now subject to somewhat changed conditions and to newly imported diseases which in great degree must modify earlier methods of cultivation. Surely if there is any region in all the broad domain of Uncle Sam which needs an active Experiment Station it is the Hawaiian Archipelago. That we have such a station—active in experiment, accurate in results—is due to the broad and enlightened policy of the national Department of Agriculture, and there is no reason to doubt that under the intelligent direction of its present chief, with his corps of able assistants, all that can be done for Hawaiian agriculture by scientific experimentation will be done.

VARIATION OF CONDITIONS.

The conditions, however, that prevail in the several islands, while alike in their more general features, differ in many important particulars. They differ not only in the different islands but they differ materially in the same island and especially in the largest of the group, Hawaii. The climatic conditions differ, even the soil, though practically all of it of volcanic origin differs, and unless the choice of crops is intelligently made, unless fertilizers are discriminatingly applied, unless local conditions are carefully considered, more or less complete failures are sure to result. The unfortunate fate of coffee culture in most of the localities where tried furnishes a striking example; and there are others.

Defective methods of planting, neglect of shade, failure to fertilize and early pruning are quite enough to account for the failure of coffee in most parts of Hawaii, and it is the conviction of not a few members of the Society that the time will yet come when scientific experimentation and a careful study of local conditions will make coffee culture one of the leading industries of the island.

It is for the central Agricultural Station to experiment and to formulate general methods of procedure which must be modified by the so-called practical farmer according to the special condition of his own farm.

LOCAL SOCIETY'S FIELD.

Here then is the field of the local Agricultural Society. It forms a sort of clearing house for the discussion of local agricultural conditions and the treatment of crops. The greater the number of local societies in these islands and the more active and interested their members prove to be, the more valuable and serviceable become the lessons taught by the central station. Indeed, unless the experiments of an agricultural station be made to bear practical results by the every day farmer, neither station nor experiments have any excuse for being.

It is the earnest hope of the Hilo Agricultural Society that it may do its part in the utilization of the experiments inaugurated in Honolulu and in the dissemination and practical application of the methods and ideas approved by the central Experiment Station.

GROWING BANANA INDUSTRY.

Passing from the general aims of the Hilo Society to its more special work of the past year, it may be said that the subject of banana raising, the shipment of the fruit and its sale in California have been much considered. Many of the members have banana patches of varying size, and hence are directly interested as will appear from the statement that in Olan alone some four hundred acres are now under bananas as against forty-two acres in 1902; and that the shipments from Hilo have now reached the total of some six thousand bunches per month as against two hundred a year and a half ago. About five hundred acres additional will be planted to the fruit during the coming year, and it is confidently expected that the total shipment per month will soon reach ten thousand bunches.

The growing of bananas upon Hawaii for the west coast trade is in its early infancy in more ways than one, and it is confidently believed that proper facilities for ocean shipment and the completion of the Hilo-Kohala railroad will promote an increase in the business to very respectable proportions indeed.

THE PINEAPPLE QUESTION.

One of the special meetings held by the Society was for the purpose of conferring with Mr. C. P. Bentley, representative of a large California canning company, with reference to the growing of island pines for canning, and a full and frank interchange of facts and views on the subject followed.

Mr. Bentley expressed the opinion that only a large cannery could be made profitable and then only provided a thousand tons of fruit could be assured for the first year. Under the present condition of the pineapple industry in the Islands this fact means, in Mr. Bentley's opinion, the establishment of a large cannery in some central position where it can draw its supply of pines from all the Islands. In connection with this central establishment the starting of small branch establishments might be profitable.

The cannery price mentioned by Mr. Bentley of a cent, or at most of a cent and a half a pound for the fresh fruit delivered proved disappointing to most of the members present, who believe that figure to be too low to permit of profit to the small grower.

More recently the practicability of the establishment of a small independent cannery in Hilo has been broached which will perhaps utilize other canning products during the season when pines are not to be had in sufficient numbers. A special meeting has been called for the full consideration of this project.

At present only a very small acreage about Hilo is devoted to pines; but it is thought that, with adequate canning facilities and also for shipping the green fruit in winter when California fruit is out of season, the acreage can be greatly increased and the industry be made profitable alike to canner and to producer.

OTHER MOOTED PRODUCTS.

The raising of manioc or tapioca formed the basis of a very interesting and valuable paper by Mr. William Kinney, who advocated the general planting of tapioca as a fodder plant for horses, cattle, pigs, sheep, goats and poultry. He claimed superiority for it over the potato in the manufacture of starch both for laundry purposes and as an edible. Its ready adaptability to a variety of climates, except a very dry one, constitutes a peculiar merit for this readily cultivated and valuable plant.

The topic of forage grasses for Hawaii occupied the attention of the Society at one of its meetings, and Mr. H. E. Kelsey read a paper containing many valuable facts in relation thereto as the results of his own experiments in Kailua and those of others elsewhere in the island.

Some of the members of the Society have experimented in a small way in the cultivation of the "Japanese" ginger plant. Enough has been done to show that large crops can be grown in Puna and Olan, but the price quoted to the growers of a cent and a half per pound for the green root seems to be prohibitive of all profit.

The above represent some of the more important subjects which have appeared in the Society's proceedings during the past year, but without doubt the most valuable part of its functions is less in the preparation and reading of set papers than in the bringing together of men interested in the same pursuits and in the informal interchange of ideas regarding the above and kindred topics.

BROWN BACK FROM HAWAII

High Sheriff Brown returned yesterday from Hawaii where he went on a business visit. He has been at Wamea where he had a conference with the Sheriff. He reports that Governor Carter and party are receiving much attention from the Hawaii folk.

The High Sheriff goes to Hilo on Tuesday to straighten out matters resulting from the brief tenure of office of the "County Government" Sheriff. The Deputy Sheriff of Hawaii, Overend, resigned and no one has yet been appointed to his place. This matter will be fixed up with the help of the Hawaiian Republicans. There is also a vacancy in the office of Deputy Sheriff of South Kohala, to which Wm. Lindsay will be appointed. While at Hilo the High Sheriff will decide about the Gamewell Fire Alarm system.

Little Willie—"What is the difference between character and reputation, pa?" Pa—"Character is a luxury, my son, while reputation is a necessity."—Chicago Daily News.

OTHER GOVERNORS WANT A SALARY LIKE CARTER'S

Following are extracts from a debate in the House of Representatives on January 14:

Mr. Wilson of Arizona: Mr. Speaker, the amendment offered yesterday was not to increase the salary of the governor of this Territory, but to increase the appropriation so as to cover the salary allowed by law. The law of the land gives to the governor of Arizona \$3,500 a year; and I say it is not enough. Governor Brodie has today services to perform such as are required of scarcely any governor of any of the States, because of the many reports, etc., that are required from him by the Federal Government, in addition to his duties in attending to the government of the people of the Territory. In area and in the amount of official business that Territory is beyond almost any of the States. The salary allowed by law is \$3,500. If the law is right—and Congress passed the law—then it is right to pay the salary, for it would be a farce to say that the law gives you something and the Appropriation Committee takes it away. The law is either right or wrong, and the law gives it. The appropriation should be made to cover it, and that is all we ask.

Now, I understand it has been said that the governor gets a thousand dollars on the side. I want to say to the

gentleman who made that statement that he is mistaken. The thousand dollars on the side that is spoken of is a contingent fund, to be used for purposes not beneficial to the governor at all; to be used for the payment of rewards and things of that character. It does not attach to his salary at all or pay for his services in any respect. Therefore, I say, that can not accrue to him. It accrues to the public service, but not to him. If it is right to ignore a law, to refuse to pay the law's demand, to take away the requirements of the law, then it is right to vote down this amendment and say to the governor of Arizona, "You have it by law, but by the action of this House you shall not have it." I appeal to the fairness of the House for the payment of this honest demand. It is nothing more than a request to this House to comply with the demands of the law, and to give that which the law maintains and for which the law provides.

What does the governor of Porto Rico do more than the governor of Arizona? He is paid \$5,000 a year, and all of the duties imposed upon the governor of Arizona are not imposed upon him. The governor of Hawaii, sitting at ease in Honolulu, is paid virtually \$8,000. We at home, coming under the flag, who have maintained it, who have

(Continued on Page 6.)

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,
H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

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TUESDAY : : : FEBRUARY 2

THE VALUE OF HAWAII.

The Delegate from Arizona has informed Congress that Hawaii is of slight economic value to the United States in that it does not return what it cost, "having no mines or public lands to dispose of."

A glance at the reports of the Treasury Department would have informed the cactus statesman that the Customs receipts at the port of Honolulu for the year ending June 30, 1903, were \$1,193,677.83, making Honolulu the eleventh port of fiscal importance in the United States.

The internal revenue receipts of the Territory of Hawaii, for the same period were \$10,090.52.

The sales of postage stamps in the Territory were about \$64,000.

The net receipts of the United States Government from Hawaii for the last fiscal year were \$1,297,768.35.

So much for the gain to the Treasury from Hawaii. This Territory cost the Federal Government \$4,000,000 at the time it was annexed and \$1,000,000 in the settlement of fire claims. The full sum has already been paid back to the United States since annexation and will be paid over and over again every four years less a few months.

As for the Arizona mines their yield is overmatched by that of the Hawaiian cane fields which produced, in the last year, a value of \$25,310,654.

FARMER'S LITTLE FOE.

Is is a melancholy tale of a promising venture in small farming come to grief from a minute enemy as a unit, but in its tribal strength a conquering army that leaves a track of desolation behind it, the account the Advertiser's staff correspondent with the Governor's party gives of the visitation of the cut-worm to the fertile district of Waimea. The California colony of farmers at Waimea on this island had full knowledge of the danger from the cut-worm, but they also knew of methods for circumventing the pest. These had relation to selection of what to plant, and in what manner and time. It is presumed that these California farmers put such methods into execution, for there has been no cry of anguish on that account from Waimea, much less any sounding of a retreat.

With regard to subsoil pests, an interesting discovery is reported in a literary periodical of late date. The article is not at hand at this writing, but the substance of the story is as follows: An electrician engaged in some work placed an ingot under ground in his garden to cool the metal. There was an electric connection with the ingot and, the first thing the electrician knew, all sorts of bugs and crawlers began to come up from about the roots of plants. This gave the man an idea. He planted several electrodes at equal distances in the garden and, connecting them with a battery, poured in a strong current of electricity. The result was both comical and instructive. From all over the surface, for a considerable radius about each electrode, there emerged myriads of creatures gliding and creeping away from the plants upon whose vital juices they had been fattening. It was a complete riddance of pests for the time being.

There is hardly anything that cannot be done with electricity these times, judging from the variety of applications in different sciences to which practice as well as theory is putting the subtle agent, but there is nothing for which more people would rise up and call it the greatest modern gift to man than its proving an economical and effective destroyer of the enemies of useful vegetation.

The Hawaiian Legislature helps those who properly, as well as otherwise, help themselves. It is marvelous that Hilo, with so much value in combustible property as it has had for many years, should not long ago have provided itself with efficient fire-fighting apparatus. Even the Chinese merchants of Honolulu splendidly equipped an engine company of their own in the former volunteer fire department. And the Legislature cheerfully built it a house—the finest in town before the new central fire station was erected. There is little doubt that Hilo would have been speedily reimbursed by almost any Legislature that ever sat here for any similar expenditure it made for its protection. The Hilo papers are complaining of the breach of a promise of the Territorial authorities to send a chemical engine to their town. It is probably only delay from the same circumstances, arising out of the County Act muddle, that have been holding up many public undertakings.

Importers who may be interested will be disappointed at finding, from the Advertiser's Washington correspondence, that Representative Cushman's bill only relates to a single private claim, the claimant being a constituent of the introducer of the measure. The bill was at first mistakenly understood to cover a refund of all duties paid without protest on goods that had been shipped from the United States to Hawaii prior to July 7, 1898, and reshipped to the United States between that date and June 14, 1900. Certainly the text quoted in Mr. Walker's former letter bears the complexion now said to be erroneous.

THE COLOMBIAN FIASCO.

In reference to the Panama canal, it seems that Colombia is unable to speak without committing a new blunder. The latest diplomatic phase of the controversy is conclusive on this point. On December 23rd, 1903, General Reyes, lately elected President of Colombia, under the inspiration of a few Democratic malcontents, who do not represent their own party, if they have one, virtually charged the United States with bad faith and attributed the defeat of the first treaty by the Colombian Senate to the fact that Minister Beaupre had declared that it must be accepted without amendment.

The reply of Secretary Hay, who has exhibited a great patience and tact, is dated January 5th, 1904, and, though couched in moderate language, is absolutely crushing. Mr. Hay went over the whole case and resented the false imputations against our government. But his argument, based on the treaty of 1846 with New Granada, the predecessor of Colombia, which succeeded to its obligations, not only reiterates the unanswerable points in President Roosevelt's annual message, but shows that the object of that treaty, understood and expressed at the time, was to provide for the permanent opening of the Isthmus of Panama to the traffic of the world, with the United States as the guarantor. This "great design," as he terms it, and as he proves, could only be fulfilled by this government, and after referring to the manner of the rejection of the treaty, which is now fully understood by the American people, he impressively states the fact that, having completely gained its independence, without bloodshed, and established its autonomy, the United States had to choose between the new republic, which respected the treaty of 1846 and recognized the necessity for the canal, and Colombia, which had disregarded its legal obligations to this country and its moral obligations to civilization itself. Upon the judgment and action of the United States, Mr. Hay adds "the powers of the world have set the seal of their approval."

Senator Morgan and his coadjutors, who have objected to the new treaty, have set at defiance public opinion, not only in the United States, but everywhere else where public opinion exists. The simultaneous proposal to annex Panama and to construct the Nicaraguan canal can only be treated as a weak satire or a stupid joke. The American people want one canal and not two, and they are definitely committed, through and behind the administration, to the completion of the work on the Isthmus of Panama.

As yet the Dowle church has not created a hymnology of its own but it has borrowed one from the other churches, taking some of the best of the spiritual songs of liturgical and evangelical bodies. The hymn printed in these columns yesterday is familiar to the Christian world, having been written by Bishop Heber in 1821. The "Water of Life," "O, for a Thousand Tongues to Sing" and Luther's "Judgment Hymn" are numbered among the musical assets of Zion, though Dowle often gave them out when, in his younger days, he was a Congregational minister.

The refusal of Russia, as the price of peace with Japan, to guarantee the independence of China, shows that Russia considers the old Mongol empire fair game. If allowed to have her way the northern power will absorb China as completely as England did India and with quite as much justification. In fact it may be deemed probable that Russia means to possess all Asia in the course of time. Owning China she would have about three-fifths of it, with her influence strong in another fifth, including Tibet, Afghanistan, Persia and Asia Minor. Should Great Britain ever become involved in a life and death struggle the Russian power would as quietly reach out over Asia as the power of Italy did in 1870 over the Papal States.

Dowle would have had competition liable to drive him to the desert, if Elijah could have reincarnated himself as numerous as Jonah. If the best-laid schemes of so many people in the world had not met their respective Jonahs, there would not be such a multitude of hard luck folks to run after anybody that promised to lead them to Zion's summit of happiness.

The news that there will be no legislation on immigration at this session of Congress makes it easy for those anxious on the subject here to follow the advice given them recently by Mr. Isaac L. Requa of California, through an Advertiser interview. This was to be wary about agitating the subject this, the presidential election, year.

People on Maui and in Waimea district, Hawaii, must be tempted, after last week's rains, to indulge sentiments toward providence like those of the hungry Southern negro who prayed for food and had a bushel of potatoes roll down the chimney upon the cabin floor, the immediate benefactors being boys who knew his devotional habit. "Thanks, Lord, but please let 'em down a little easier next time," was his acknowledgment.

Dooley's double in Honolulu has deceived even admirers of the original on the mainland. When General Hartwell was in the East lately, people there who saw the Honolulu papers asked him in surprise: "What? Is Dooley in Honolulu now?"

News from Panama about the warlike intentions of Colombia should be swallowed cum grano salis. Panama is nervous as to what may take shape in the dark and she also has a lively sense of what an American army would mean to the stockholders. A big garrison and a couple of squadrons would soon bring back to the isthmus some of the prosperity which vanished with De Lesseps and his ditch-diggers.

MILLIONS THAT TAKE FLIGHT.

The loss of millions to the United States has been large during the past few years and in the aggregate has enriched Europe by tens of millions of dollars and by supreme commercial intellects. The American colony abroad is now important as well as permanent. It is not composed, as formerly, of artists, musicians, exiles, dreamers and Duchesses, but of busy, practical men who find in Europe, not merely fair opportunities for investment, but that sacred right of privacy which, if the men are at all prominent, they cannot enjoy in the United States. Nor in Europe are their investments so much under the control of irresponsible walking-delegates as here, and of quadrennial elections which often strike at the root of things.

The yellow press has done the country mischief by its keynote quest of millionaires. Mr. J. P. Morgan, who is about to expatriate himself, once complained that he could get away from publicity only by going to sea—and that is chiefly why he maintains an ocean-going yacht. In England the law surrounds him with every kind of safeguard; his house is his castle; his private affairs may not be invaded without his consent; the law of libel stands between him and mere sensationalism. Even in the matter of personal safety foreign law and custom suits him better than the American system. The men who are out gunning for multi-millionaires here are after political game in Europe; there they let the Goulds and Sages and Morgans alone.

The power of the walking delegate as misused by such men as Convict Parker has gone far to turn capital against democracy. True, democracy has had and does have much cause to be displeased with capital; but it seems, during the past few years, that capital has been treated, by large bodies of citizens, as if it were a capital offence. A man who, like Parks, has seven thousand blackmail strikes to his discredit, does more to repel the rich from the country, to drive them abroad, than even the yellow press with all its obscenity within the threshold of the home.

Finally we have the quadrennial attack upon the fiscal and economic policies of the Government. In President Cleveland's time it was an assault upon the protective tariff; in the Bryan campaign it was an assault on the basis of the currency. Cleveland, being elected, gave the country some years of hard times, capital retreating to its shell under the threat of free trade, leaving labor unemployed. Had Bryan won, there would have been another cyclone of adversity. In some form or other the peril reappears every fourth year. Naturally capital feels uncertainty of ground but it knows no way to make the underpinning firmer. If it stays it must take its chances. But when it gets its multi-millions it shows an increasing tendency to take them abroad. Mr. Van Allen, Mr. Astor and Mr. Morgan are types of this class and it is, economically speaking, a pity to lose them.

CRIME ON THE STAGE.

The spectacle of Gabrielle Bonpard reenacting the murder for which she served time in France renders it especially gratifying that an English court has made the pardon of Mrs. Maybrick conditional upon her retirement from public view. She is not to go on the stage, to lecture or to write a book with her crime as the theme. If she does the prison will open for her again.

Such a course as the English judge has taken might not be lawful in free America but if it were, crime would become somewhat less attractive than it is to weak minds. It is undeniable that the stage, by introducing the James boys in their border melodrama and by putting ex-convicts through safe-breaking scenes, has gone far to stimulate a latent spirit of crime in young men of the hoodlum class. Holding up trains on the mimic boards is made to seem as romantic and chivalrous as the adventures of Robin Hood or Friar Tuck; while safe-cracking seems to be a short and adventurous road to wealth, with the pit cheering lustily and women smiling from the boxes. People who watch such things say that any new form of stage suicide is soon followed by a wave of such crimes in real life. May it not be that the appearance of a Bonpard reenacting her tragedy and of a Maybrick appealing for a sympathy which she so little deserves, would do much to promote the arts of the strangler and the poisoner?

Wm. C. Whitney, whose condition is critical, has been called the father of the new American Navy. The honor is not quite his, for the Navy was begun by his predecessor, Secretary Chandler, who was at the head of the Navy Department under President Arthur. Chandler laid the keels of the Boston, Chicago, Atlanta and Dolphin, the first of the fleet. But Secretary Whitney put a tremendous amount of vim into his four years of work and the American war marine had notable additions. Secretary Tracy, who followed, kept up the lick. Since his retirement from politics Mr. Whitney has given himself up largely to sport, a fact which has deprived public affairs of an executive whose services they could not well forego.

The fact that Honolulu cemeteries must sooner or later be closed adds point to the essay of F. J. Lowrey on Cremation which was read last night before the Social Science Club. The paper, which is learned and lucid, and which considers the local methods of the disposal of the dead as well as the general questions involved, appears in full elsewhere.

If a ditch on the Waimea plains soon fills up with cutworms, the locality ought to be a good one for poultry-raising. Chickens and turkeys like cutworms.

He—"I think the bride was wonderfully lucky in receiving so many beautiful wedding presents." She—"Oh, she always was lucky in that respect."—Brooklyn Life.

MANUAL TRAINING.

One of the things which go to make manual training so desirable in the schools is the difficulty American youth is having when it starts out to learn a trade in the ordinary way. Since trade and labor unions have become formidable, apprenticeships are confined to the few instead of opened to the many, and in the large cities, where the foreign element controls, an American boy stands no chance at all. The unions are, of course, eager to get the full benefit of the law of supply and demand as well as of their own laws and ordinances; and so they are careful, within their powers, to keep skilled workmen from becoming more numerous than the jobs. Limiting apprenticeships is one way; sending circulars abroad or between localities, warning mechanics that there is no work is another way; both together move toward the ends of a close labor corporation or trust.

To meet this emergency the Manual Training school presents itself. Not that the school has purely this end in view. There are other reasons for its being which have to do with the complete and symmetrical rounding out of character. But the effect upon the economic system of America is there nevertheless. Every year the manual training schools are turning out young artisans and mechanics who are able to find work in the smaller places where unions do not interfere and who preserve the best traditions of the American handicraftsman. As the schools improve and are, perhaps, supplemented by free collegiate workshops and by actual field work, the problem of what shall be done with the American boy who wants to learn a trade will be greatly simplified.

PROGRESSIVE JAPAN.

The rapidity with which Japan, while retaining many Asiatic characteristics, is identifying itself with the Western Powers and with advanced civilization, was recently evidenced in a notable way. On January 13th, 1904, ratifications of the new treaty between the United States and China were exchanged, and on the same date the recent treaty between Japan and China was published. The first treaty opens Mukden or Moukden to trade and, thus, in other ways, commits our government to the policy of commercial expansion in Manchuria. The Japanese, who have grasped modern improvements with unexpected assimilating power, secured, by Article VII of their treaty, among other things, the reform of Chinese weights and measures. The importance of which is obvious. Their most signal success, however, which does not inure exclusively to their own benefit, is in Article X, which provides that the Chinese judicial system shall be revolutionized so as to harmonize with the judicial systems in Japan and in the Western nations. This provision is radical enough to awaken defunct Chinese jurists from their long sleep. The whole treaty is an important part of the uprising of China from the petrification of many ages. To make it absolutely effective, Article XII declares that, in cases of dispute, all questions of construction shall be determined by the English text.

The coincidence above mentioned, in connection with the evidence of a liberal policy manifested by the treaties themselves, shows the determination of Japan, while relying upon its own resources, to range itself with the great powers of the world.

ASSIGNMENT OF NOTES

Judge De Bolt Renders
Written Decision
Upon Points.

Judge De Bolt has filed a written decision in the case of Allen W. T. Bottomley vs. Wong Hee Allen Wong Yee Kee. The case is thus stated:

"This is an action in assumpsit by the plaintiff, as assignee of the Washington Mercantile Co., against the defendant upon a negotiable promissory note for \$152.83, payable on demand to the order of said company. The Washington Mercantile Co., by a certain deed of assignment, made May 15, 1903, for a valuable consideration, duly assigned and transferred to Allen W. T. Bottomley, the plaintiff herein, for the benefit of its creditors, certain leases together with all other property, including real estate and assets of every kind, nature and description, owned by it wherever the same may be situated. Prior to such assignment demand had been duly made for the payment of the note. The note was not endorsed, but it was delivered by the payee, together with the deed of assignment, to plaintiff. There are two questions thus presented for determination.

"(1) Whether the deed of assignment transferred the title in the note to the plaintiff, and (2), whether the note could be assigned, without a formal endorsement thereon, by a separate and distinct paper so as to enable plaintiff to maintain a suit thereon."

The court, after considering these questions in the light of authorities that he quotes, answers both of them in the affirmative and then decides:

"Judgment may be entered for the plaintiff against the defendant for the sum of \$152.83, with \$15.25 interest and costs."

Thayer & Hemenway for plaintiff; C. W. Ashford for defendant.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co. was yesterday awarded the contract for supplying coal to the Beretania, Palama and Pahoa pumping stations.

The Court of Land Registration has issued its first certificate of title under the Torrens system. It is made out to Mrs. Ida B. Castle for the premises at Victoria and Lunalilo streets. An advantage of this system is the simplicity of reference and the cheapness of transfer. The latter may be effected at a cost of about \$3 as compared with many times that sum under the old way.

District Attorney Breckons gave up the prosecution of one Japanese for peonage and Commissioner A. F. Judd dismissed the information against another. Yoshinaga, a third man, was held to answer before the grand jury. Messrs. Cathcart and Douthitt appeared for the defendants. Yokl, the prosecuting witness, told a story of Yoshinaga's binding her with ropes to prevent her escaping from his thralldom.

Dr. W. D. Alexander, Federal surveyor for the Territory, is drawing a map of the island of Niihau from his recent notes. The distance he establishes between Niihau and Kauai is somewhat less than the old charts show, yet a little greater than the Albatross survey of late date gives. Another variation from the old maps is that the island is narrower than they indicate. Dr. Alexander suggests Lehuia islet, near the western extremity of Niihau, as a good site for a lighthouse. He thinks that a light should also be established on the west coast of Kauai.

Frank Turk declares that his wife shot to kill him.

Civil service examinations for light-house keepers will be held shortly.

The marines will be quartered in the coal shed when they arrive until the barracks appropriation is received.

The Haiku Fruit and Packing Co. has incorporated with \$25,000 capital to run a pineapple cannery and other fruit enterprises on Maui.

In the young divorce case the wife testified that Thomas H. Young threw their baby into the sea and it was there two minutes before being rescued.

Emmet May has called a meeting of the stockholders of the Honolulu Investment Co. and Fidelity Insurance Co. The concerns may go out of business.

Kappelmeister Berger says that if the band boys strike as they threaten he will take the singing girls and a piano and give the town its regular concerts. He has proposed to compromise with the boys by dropping \$25 per month off his own pay and \$12.50 per month off the pay of the girls and let it go to the other members.

George Kainahowe has resigned his clerkship in the Registry office, and leaves today for a visit to his foster father Senator John T. Brown at Hilo.

J. H. Howland yesterday assumed his duties of Assistant Superintendent of Public Works. Besides attending to a large inside routine he made a round of the waterfront and took observations of a practical nature.

W. J. Coelho reports that some Republicans of Maui are alarmed over their county election experience and intend conferring with Senator H. P. Baldwin and J. P. Cooke on methods to obtain native support at the general election. Open primaries are suggested as one means of catching votes.

Auditor Fisher reports the receipts for December at \$247,807.26 as against \$210,511.65 for December of 1902. Total current expenditures for the same month were \$386,118.30 as against \$263,575.55 for the corresponding month of 1902. The current cash balance on Dec. 31, 1902, was \$68,552.63, as compared with \$511,399.70 on Dec. 31, 1902. At the end of 1903 the net loan indebtedness was \$1,328,722.74 at the end of 1902, \$1,925,100.

BERREY'S REPORT WAS IN ERROR

Editor Advertiser: Kindly give me an opportunity to say that the statement in Berrey's Commercial Agency, Semi-monthly Circular of January 30th, 1904, that "there is said to be on the books a conditional sale of the Oahu Ice and Electric Company to the Hawaiian Electric Company," has absolutely no foundation.

I think there is room here for two ice works and I think also that it is in the interest of the public that there should be. Ice in this country is a necessity and there is no reason why the public should not be able to get it good and cheap, which they are more likely to do so long as there is healthy competition.

AUG. DREIER.

NEGLECT ALWAYS DANGEROUS.

To the average man it seems childish to doctor a cold, and unless it becomes particularly annoying to him, little or no attention is given it. Often a cold contracted in the winter is allowed to run until the opening of spring. This is a grave mistake, as even though the warm weather may bring relief, the system is thereby weakened and rendered susceptible to disease. A cold should never be neglected, whether it be a child or an adult who is afflicted, as health and often life is risked. A bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, costing but a small amount will bring speedy relief and by its use all dangerous consequences will be avoided. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

"Oh, yes, I've opened an office," said the young lawyer; "you may remember that you saw me buying an alarm clock the other day." "Yes," replied his friend, "you have to get up early these mornings, eh?" "Oh, no. I use it to wake me up when it's time to go home."—Philadelphia Press.

Dyspepsia

What's the use of a good cook if there's a bad stomach—a stomach too weak properly to digest what is taken into it?

The owner of such a stomach experiences distress after eating, nausea between meals, and is troubled with belching and fits of nervous headache—he's dyspeptic and miserable.

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia and have suffered almost everything. I have tried many different remedies, but could get no relief until I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. After the use of this medicine I could eat without distress, and today I am as well as ever, but I always keep Hood's Sarsaparilla on hand." Mrs. J. A. CROWELL, Cananahar, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Cure dyspepsia, strengthen and tone all the digestive organs, and build up the whole system.

PHYSICIAN

DR. MILAN SOULE—Office removed to 121 Geary street, Residence, Palace Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, February 1, 1904.

NAME OF STOCK.	Capital.	Val.	Bid.	Ask
MERCANTILE.				
BREWER & Co.	\$1,000,000	100	.....	350
SUGAR.				
Ewa.	5,000,000	20	78	104
Haw. Agricultural Co.	1,000,000	100	.....	160
Haw. Cane Sugar Co.	2,500,000	100	.....	44
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	.....	20
Honolulu.	750,000	100	.....	024
Honokaa.	2,000,000	20	.....	14
Hoku.	500,000	100	.....	5
Kahuku.	500,000	20	.....	70
Kihul Plant. Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	50	.....	8
Kipahulu.	100,000	100	.....	125
Kolon.	500,000	100	.....	3
McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd.	3,500,000	100	.....	824
Oahu Sugar Co.	3,500,000	100	.....	5
Onomae.	1,000,000	100	.....	7
Okaia.	500,000	20	.....	7
Okaia Sugar Co., Ltd.	5,000,000	20	.....	100
Olowalu.	150,000	100	.....	100
Panama Sugar Plant. Co.	5,000,000	50	.....	100
Pacific.	500,000	100	.....	100
Pala.	750,000	100	.....	100
Peepeekeo.	750,000	100	.....	100
Pioneer.	2,500,000	100	.....	25
Waialua Agri. Co.	4,500,000	100	.....	40
Waialua.	700,000	100	.....	250
Waianae.	250,000	100	.....	180

STEAMSHIP CO'S.				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100	100	.....
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	600,000	1.0	127 1/2	.....
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100	65 1/2	10
H. R. T. & L. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100	.....	200
H. R. T. & L. Co., Ltd.	150,000	10	.....	85
Mutual Tel. Co.	4,000,000	100	.....	85
O. R. & L. Co.	1,000,000	20	.....	100
Hilo R. R. Co.	1,000,000	20	.....	100
BONDS.				
Haw. Gov't, 5 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	97
Haw. Int'l, 4 p. c. (Fire Claims)	.....	.....	.....	101
Hilo R. R. Co., 6 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	104 1/2
Hon. R. T. & L. Co., 6 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	100
Ewa Plant., 6 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	100
O. R. & L. Co., 6 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	100
Hoku Plant., 6 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	100
Okaia Plant., 6 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	100
Waialua Ag. Co., 6 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	100
Kahuku 6 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	100
Pioneer Mill Co., 6 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	100

MONTHLY GARDEN CALENDAR

BASED ON 1902-1903 AND JAN., 1904. PLANTINGS AT KAMEHAMEHA SCHOOL FARM, KALIHI, HONOLULU, T. H.

JANUARY.	FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.	OCTOBER.	NOVEMBER.	DECEMBER.
Sow in a well drained, sheltered location for transplanting: Artichoke Asparagus Broccoli Brussels Sprouts Cabbage Cauliflower Celery Collards Egg Plant Kale Okra Parsley Peppers Rhubarb Tomatoes Herbs On raised beds of porous soil sheltered from winds, sow without transplanting: Dwarf Beans Beets Carrots Sweet Corn Cucumbers (a few) Lettuce Peas Radish Onions Turnips Along water courses: Cress	Duplicate all sowings which may have failed in January and in addition plant in open field provided ground permits working: Beans (all varieties) Sweet Corn Cucumbers Endive Horse Radish (Roots) Leeks Musk and Water Melons Onions Pumpkins Parsnips Salsify Spinach Ruta Bagas Swiss Chard (Sea kale) On well drained land, of a sandy nature even in exposed situations plant on ridges unrooted cuttings of Sweet Potatoes	All seed and plants sown and planted during January and February may be duplicated in March with good results, especially if the preceding months were excessively wet and windy does March planting promise well. This is a good time to transplant. Also sow main crop of beans, sweet corn, melons, pumpkins, squash, etc.	March recommendations apply to April, though insect pests now begin to put in appearance.	Beans, corn and the melon tribe thrive from May plantings provided ample water is available for irrigation, and the insect pests are kept down. NOTE: On May 1st, 1903, the following vegetables were harvested at Kam. Farm—beans, beets, carrots, sweet corn, cabbage, lettuce, squash (in variety), Swiss chard, sweet potatoes, young onions, tomatoes, etc.	Beans and squash (of the latter, the hard skinned sorts), do fairly well from June sowings. Aphis (green and black) makes it difficult to grow corn at this season. Tomatoes begin to show effects of the fly, likewise tender skinned squash.	Little or no planting is done during July at Kamehameha. Last of the summer crops have been harvested, root rubbish burned, and the surface ground plowed under and left in the rough for a well earned rest. A previously fallowed patch might be sown to beans and possibly corn and squash.	August is a good month to give the major part of the vegetable garden a vacation. Excessive watering and cropping have compacted and tired the land. Plow up and leave in the rough or plant to velvet beans if you can spare the land and plow under in October. It is better and cheaper than commercial fertilizer in our soil at Kamehameha.	To have squash and pumpkins, also sweet corn on Thanksgiving Day sow in September. We have had fine results from such plantings the past year (3000 lbs. Hubbard and Gold of Heart squash, raised on 1-4 acre; 108 doz ears choice Mammoth sweet corn from 1-2 acre). However, the past has been an unusually favorable season with us.	None but quick maturing crops should be planted from now on, excepting perhaps a small patch of sweet corn for Christmas; beets, carrots, radish, lettuce and onions and Swiss chard may be planted every month in the year, October not excepted. Plant some beans by all means, they may then be had for the table during Nov. and Dec.	If you have a patch of light soil that can be spared for four or five months, plant to sweet potatoes; they will withstand all kinds of winter weather, protect the soil from washing and produce a good crop of tubers during Feb. and March. Such was our experience during 1902-3 and we are working on that basis now. Make sowing of all the hardy, quick maturing vegetables.	December is a busy month at Kamehameha Farm. Our land has now had a month's rest, the rough clods have turned to mellow soil and seems eager for new labors. Barnyard compost is applied and this is turned under, a little sub-soil is brought to the surface, two weeks of sunshine mingled with showers, and the surface foot is again ready to receive the seed. Being venturesome we sow all that appears under January. If the season is open, and it generally is favorable we have good chances of gaining a month, perhaps two months, on the new year.

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CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 18, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITH OUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient. Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

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Sole Manufacturers, J. F. Davenport, Limited, London.

MR. ROOSEVELT AND THE PRESIDENCY.

The real signs all point to the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt. The attempts made to force Senator Hanna into an active or even a passive candidacy have so far failed. He is a positive character and a man of few words, who heretofore has always meant exactly what he said. It is not to be supposed now, when he withdrew at the Ohio convention all opposition to the endorsement of our strenuous but careful President, that his emphatic and repeated declarations are not the expressions of his mature determination.

Theodore Roosevelt has been endorsed by so many conventions and is backed by so powerful an appreciation of the success of his administration, that the deep indications are strongly in his favor. Throughout the country, there is an intense feeling that the law must be unflinchingly enforced, without regard to special interests, and, with this sentiment, President Roosevelt is nobly identified. He has acted with exceptional vigor, but with absolute impartiality, taking our political system as his guide. In no respect has he used the machinery of the government with any reference to political consequences, but he has disregarded party, class and individual favoritism, in his administration of the fundamental law, the statutes and treaties. In a certain sense the inheritor of the policy of the murdered McKinley, the influence of that great and good man has largely affected his course, but he has also individually evinced an intellectual perception of great questions, a regard for the moral element in personal, civic and official life, and a strength of will, tempered by sound discretion, which have produced that best kind of popularity, unrestricted by party lines, that rests quickly. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Wholesale Agents, sell it.

He has been aided by great men, who are not to be deprived of the credit of their achievements in their several departments. But they have acted in harmony with him, and under his advice as the Executive Head of the nation. His foreign policy has been remarkably successful and, without sacrificing any of our distinctive principles, has elevated the Republic. In Asia, our commercial advancement has surpassed expectations and, in the present controversy between Japan and Russia, while avoiding even the semblance of political interference, the attitude of the United States, in the direction of free intercourse between nations and the development of the Pacific, has commanded solicited respect. Our prompt, just and effective action in clinching the treaty with Panama, which ensures the construction of the Isthmian canal, has won the encomiums of foreign statesmen and diplomats and has been endorsed throughout the world. These are mere examples that could be multiplied indefinitely by references to Cuba, to Venezuela, and to the minor phases of our foreign relations.

The internal administration of public affairs has been equally successful, and, in its rigid adherence to law and in its enforcement of official integrity, has fully met the demands of the public. The annual message of President

Roosevelt, which has been commented upon in these columns, has been fortified in every particular by the departmental reports. Secretary Cortelyou's report from the Department of Commerce and Labor, which includes the Bureau of Labor, under the immediate management of Carroll D. Wright, the permanent Census Bureau, under Dr. North, the Immigration Bureau, under Mr. Sargent, the Corporations Bureau, under Mr. Garfield, the Statistical Bureau, under Mr. Austin, and the Light-house Board and other subsidiary bodies, clearly and impressively attests the accuracy of the message in emphasizing the vast importance of this addition to our governmental machinery. The Department of Justice, in which the treatment of naturalization frauds, of illegal trusts and of corporations engaged in Interstate Commerce, is elaborated, is another confirmation of the systematic energy and successful handling of great issues and of intricate details by the present Administration. All the reports are in line with those specifically mentioned and, severally combined, attest the unprecedented advancement of our national interests and of Americanism as a ruling factor in modern civilization. The stupendous operations of our government may be illustrated by the single fact that the Pension Department, under Commissioner Ware, shows \$96,545 pensioners on the roll, and this number is a reduction from the enrollment of the previous year.

If, as he will be, President Roosevelt is renominated, he will certainly be elected. The superficial movements in the Presidential years have only a slight bearing upon the ultimate result. American citizens are little affected by roorbacks and by noise. The elections of last fall, which was an off year for the party in power, showed little political change, except in the reactions in States in which the Republican party, through local causes, had been temporarily displaced. The Republican plurality in Ohio was 115,000, in Pennsylvania 280,471, in Iowa, 80,602, in Nebraska 9000 and in Colorado 10,000. These are representative States and are referred to for that reason. The important lesson of all recent elections has been the steady trend towards Western ascendancy.

Mr. Roosevelt will receive a majority of the votes of honest and intelligent citizens of both and all parties, which invariably control in presidential campaigns, because, without seeking to do otherwise than right, he has pleased the best elements in our population, impressed with the reviving political morality of the Twentieth Century. He will be largely supported by that numerous and thoughtful class of Democrats, who parted from their organization in 1896 and more completely in 1900. These are citizens who believe that principle should govern politics, and who, though recognizing the need of occasional and temporary concessions for the sake of harmony, could not be induced to follow spurious leaders or European platforms. It is well understood that there is a point where party consistency becomes logical and practical inconsistency, and that point was reached in the socialistic platforms of the Democratic organization in 1896 and in 1900 and in the man placed in nomination, Mr. Bryan, who has just completed his European tour and experienced the equal hospitality of this

Administration towards all Americans of respectable personal character, has declared in substance that no man who voted for Palmer in 1896 can receive the nomination this year. Whether this special inhibition be observed or disregarded, the Democracy will not at this time be effectively consolidated. There are too many discordant and turbulent factions to be consulted, and the time has not come for successful reconstruction. Mr. Cleveland might have been a strong candidate, but he places his Americanism on too high a plane to aspire to a third term. There is no available statesman to fill his place.

Mr. Roosevelt will be elected and the ordinary Republican majority, which the prosperous times and his administrative capacity would have secured, will be augmented by an unusually large non-partisan vote.

Many Drinks for a Dollar.

In the United States the Mexican dollar has an exchange value of 90 cents. In Mexico the American silver dollar has the same value. On the frontier of the United States, where Texas joins Mexico, there are two saloons, one on each side of the frontier. A man buys a ten cent drink of whiskey at the American saloon and pays for it with an American silver dollar, receiving a Mexican silver dollar in change. With this he crosses the border, goes into a Mexican saloon, hands over the Mexican dollar for a ten cent drink and receives an American dollar in change. It is evident that the limit of his purchasing power is the length of time he can stand. He finally wakes up with a bad headache and the American dollar with which he started. Who paid for the whiskey?—London Daily Express.

ECONOMY is the surest road to wealth but there is nothing gained by neglecting a cough or cold. Buy a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and cure it before pneumonia develops. It will be economy in the end. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Sympathetic Friend—"What's the row, old man? Don't you like the ship's fare?" Suffering Editor—"Oh, it isn't that I don't like it! The rejection of anything does not necessarily imply that it is lacking in merit; any one of a—number of reasons may render a contribution unsuited to our present uses."—Ex.

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BATTLE WITH THE CUT
WORM ON WAIMEA PLAINS

Hard Luck in Small Farming Which May be Terminated by the Introduction of the American Swallow—Millions of Pests.

[Staff Correspondence.]

WAIMEA, Jan. 25.—Waimea is the ideal place for small farmers—the soil is rich, water is plenty, fruits and vegetables grow well, but—until the poke—the destructive cut-worm, is eliminated, Waimea might as well be in the center of the Sahara desert.

There are a dozen homesteads in the Waimea plains, and there is land in plenty—and of fine quality, for home-seekers, but the cut-worm is in the way. There are millions of them—and millions of them have been slaughtered, but for every one that is killed it seems as if a dozen takes its place. Men from the Experiment Station have visited the place and prescribed a cure, but the remedy is not effective. It is a pity, too, for if the cut-worm is once gotten rid of, Waimea will become the garden spot of the Islands.

Small farming has been tried on the plains—by practical farmers too; men who knew their business, and men who were willing to spend their money on what proved to be a costly experiment.

Long of California came down with an Italian; a practical gardener and he put several thousands of dollars into the farm. The first year he planted just a few acres in cabbages, rhubarb and small vegetables. That year he made it a success and made money. His cabbages were marketed in Honolulu at a profit. Wilder's Steamship Co. made him a special rate of \$2.50 a ton, which is half the regular rate, and he shipped hundreds of magnificent cabbages to Honolulu every week. The next year, encouraged by his first success, he planted twenty acres in cabbages, rhubarb, corn, turnips and other vegetables. Then the cut-worms came. They ate up his cabbages, they devoured his turnips, they

boiled into his corn. And when they attacked his rhubarb he was ready to give up. Last year he left the place, abandoned his farm and it is now leased to Japanese who grow vegetables for themselves and have kept the worms away from the rhubarb. The rhubarb is still being marketed in Honolulu.

Some time before that also a good deal of Waimea land was put in strawberries. The berries were fine, sweet flavored and luscious and they were canned for marketing. As much as a hundred pounds a day were canned and shipped to Honolulu. Then the roads became impassable, the berries could not be shipped to market and the enterprise was abandoned. The cut-worms do not attack strawberries here, the roads are fairly good and there is a chance for a practical man to make strawberry cultivation a success again.

F. W. Carter, manager of the Parker ranch, also experimented with small farming. He planted corn. One year it did well, but the next year the cut-worms destroyed the young plants. Altogether the Parker ranch has spent several thousand dollars in experiments and the present policy offers every encouragement to the small farmer.

Several attempts have been made to get rid of the unwelcome pest. Paris green has been tried and is a partial success. One suggestion made by D. L. Van Dine was the digging of holes or trenches about the planted fields. This was tried and a ditch six feet deep and two feet wide was filled with millions of the worms—almost to the top. But the winged moth or butterfly deposited its eggs within the fields and the worms were as numerous as ever.

Manager Carter suggests one experiment which has never been tried—the introduction of the swallow and this remedy may yet be the means which will rid the country of the destructive pest.

LOUIS MEYERS.

SEWER LINES ARE BEING
LAID ABOVE BERETANIA ST.

Sewer extension in the upper section of the city is being conducted vigorously, under the direction of the Public Works Department, the contractors now being engaged in completing a section bounded by Beretania, Emma, School and River streets.

Fort street above Beretania is trenched to School street and the cross-street trenches are also being cut simultaneously. The purpose of the present contract is to complete the sewerage system as far as the river. When this is finished the work will be prosecuted above School street.

The main portion of the city below Beretania street and extending to Punahou is gridironed with sewer lines.

ROOSEVELT WAS MARRIED ABROAD.

President Roosevelt's marriage register is in London, at St. George's, Hanover square, and so many American tourists have flocked to see it that, for convenience's sake, it has been placed by itself in an accessible alcove of the old church building. President Roosevelt's marriage to Miss Carew took place so long ago—seventeen years ago, to be exact—that few persons remember that the American president was married in a foreign land. He is, it is said, the only American president whose wedding was not celebrated under the stars and stripes.

CRIMINALS
SENTENCEDTwo Indictments
Quashed for
Faults.

Jack Morgan, convicted of seduction, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Robinson to imprisonment at hard labor for one year. His bond on motion for a new trial was fixed at \$1000.

Judge Robinson sentenced Domingos Ferreira, who pleaded guilty of assault and battery, to pay a fine of \$5 and costs.

Judge Robinson excused all the jurors until Monday morning next.

CHICKEN STEALING CASE.

The indictment of Fugita for larceny, second degree was quashed on demurrer, and the defendant held to answer further action of the grand jury. The ground of the motion was that the alleged facts as set out in the indictment did not constitute any offense known to the law of the Territory of Hawaii.

The grand jury presented that Fugita, on November 30, 1903, unlawfully did steal, take and carry away certain things of marketable and salable value, to wit: certain fowl, to wit, six (6) hens and one (1) rooster, each of the value of one (1) dollar, together of the aggregate value of seven (7) dollars, of the goods, chattels and property of one Kapihuli then and there being found, and did then and there and thereby commit the offense of larceny in the second degree.

SHOOTING A COW.

The indictment of Senada for malicious injury was also quashed on demurrer, the defendant being held to await further action of the grand jury. Castle & Withington, attorneys for the defendant, among the grounds of demurrer claimed no criminal intent was shown. It was presented by the grand jury that Senada, on Dec. 1, 1903, shot a cow, the property of one Jose de Medeiros, and of the value of sixty-two (62) dollars, unlawfully, feloniously and maliciously did injure by shooting the said cow in the back, and did then and there and thereby commit the crime of malicious injury.

LESSON IN PUNCTUALITY.

When the case of Union Feed Co. vs. Mow Lung alias Jung Hook was called for jury waived trial before Judge De Bolt at 9 a. m. yesterday, the defendant was called three times without appearing either in person or by counsel. J. A. Mathewman appeared for the plaintiff, for whom judgment was given in the sum of \$43.50, legal interest from Dec. 21, 1899, and costs.

At seven minutes after 9 o'clock C. W. Ashford, attorney for the defendant, appeared and, stating that he understood it was set for next day, asked that the case be reopened. Mr. Mathewman was now gone and the court declined to take the matter up in the absence of opposing counsel.

DE BOLT'S JULY.

Judge De Bolt yesterday began the trial of Theresa O. Wilcox vs. Q. H. Berrey, trespass on the case. C. W. Ashford and C. A. Long for plaintiff. T. McC. Stewart for defendant. The jur consists of John Andrews, G. L. Mahone, John Kidwell, J. A. Armstrong, Geo. Dillingham, J. C. Astell, C. J. Ludwigen, Wm. H. McInerney, Jos. Andrade, D. J. Styne, Chas. E. Collins and Chas. Kapule.

DAMAGE SUIT.

Judge Gear yesterday began the trial of the Capital Building Co. vs. Henry Waterhouse & Co. Kinney, McCannahan & Cooper for plaintiff; Smith & Lewis for defendant. The following are the jurors: H. E. Webster, R. W. Davis, J. M. Webb, R. H. Worrall, R. P. Chapin, S. Hoffman, Jr., M. J. Carroll, George Kalalulu, J. J. Sullivan, John Edwards, C. P. Osborne and Alex. Lyle. This is a suit for damages on breach of contract, the particulars of which appeared in the Advertiser a few days ago.

JUDGE GEAR'S CHAMBERS.

Judge Gear granted the petition of Sam E. Woolley, administrator of the estate of Makano, deceased, for leave to sell real estate. A. G. M. Robertson appeared for petitioner.

V. O. Teixeira et al. vs. American Dry Goods Association et al., accounting, was continued until Friday. H. E. Highton for complainant; A. S. Hartwell and H. E. Bigelow for respondents.

J. A. Cummins, represented by R. E. Mead, as counsel, was appointed administrator of the estate of Kahalewa Cummins, deceased, under \$500 bond.

Henry Smith, administrator of the estate of W. H. McGregor, had his account approved and his discharge granted by Judge Gear.

Judge Gear yesterday further continued the Habeas corpus case of Funaokochi Tatsugoro till 9:30 this morning. He continued the Goto habeas corpus case until 9:30 tomorrow.

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THERAPION. This successful remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Boissac, Jobert, Vieille, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed. **THERAPION NO. 1** maintains the world-renowned and well-merited reputation for derangement of the kidneys, pains in the back, and all kinds of ailments, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless. **THERAPION NO. 2** fortifies the blood, cures, pleurisy, pneumonia, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, camphor, etc., to the destruction of sufferers' teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body. **THERAPION NO. 3** for exhaustion, sleeplessness, and all distressing consequences of digestion, worry, overwork, etc. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to those suffering from the overtaxing influences of long residence in hot, unhealthy climates. **THERAPION** is sold by the principal chemists and druggists throughout the world. Price in England, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. In order to state which of the three numbers is required, and observe that the word "THERAPION" appears on the British Government Stamp (a white letter on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

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(Continued from Page 3.)

gone and bled upon foreign soil, for the maintenance of national law, the flag, and national honor, are here to ask for our governor what the law gives him, what the law requires. (Applause.) Governor Brodie, who went with the President to the field of battle in the Antilles, who was shot by the Spanish, maintained the honor of the country, remembered the Maine, and he only asks what the law gives him. Are you going to take it away? We will see. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Speaker, I appeal to the manhood and fairness of this House to pay the obligations that the law imposes. That is all. It is a question of duty. Will you obey the law? We will wait and see.

Mr. Bingham. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. Rodey).

Mr. Rodey. The Delegates have just come in on bell call from the Committee on Territories and we do not know what has been said, but I sincerely hope that the House will sustain the amendments put on this bill in the committee. Any gentleman may look at section 1845 of the Revised Statutes and he will find there that the salaries of the governors and secretaries of all Territories are fixed at \$3,500 for the governor and \$2,500 for the secretary of every Territory. That is the statute. Now Congress has been appropriating a less sum than that for some reason. The salary is wholly inadequate to the duty performed by these men at home there in the Territories. These two Territories are older than the other Territories, and they should not be treated differently. Look at Porto Rico for a moment. Since you organized it it has never paid any revenues into the National Treasury, as we have done for half a century. I really believe that today if you could reckon up the equities in the revenues that have been paid into the National Treasury by New Mexico as compared with what you have given back to her, she would have a large balance in her favor.

If this amendment as to Arizona fails, then the amendment as to New Mexico will fail. It is only \$500 and is but what the law requires to be paid to the governor and \$700 in each case for the secretary. It is unfair to appropriate less than the law allows. The governor of Hawaii gets \$5,000 and all sorts of perquisites. He has a private secretary for himself, apart from the secretary of the Territory, who is given \$3,000, making nearly \$10,000 in all that goes to his office, and that Territory has never paid a dollar into the National Treasury, either, as it has cost more than its revenues, having no public lands or mines to be sold or taken up.

Look at the small budget every year for New Mexico. It is said you only pay \$30,000 in off years and \$60,000 in legislative years, which you would not have to pay even if we were a State, and we would gladly relieve you from that if you will permit us to become a State. You have been taking the revenues of her public lands and stamp taxes and custom duties and everything else for fifty-eight years. We have, I believe, a large balance to our credit; but Congress at times acts toward the Territories as if they had no friends. I certainly hope every friend we have will let it go as it was amended in the committee. It is just and right. For I say to you, gentlemen, if you go down there and see the duties these men perform you would have no hesitancy in voting for it just like I do. The law fixes it at the amount that we ask for. It is the law today. It is not new legislation. I appeal to every friend we have got on the floor of the House on both sides to sustain this amendment. (Applause.)

Mr. Bingham. Mr. Speaker, I desire to submit to the House in connection with the paragraph under consideration, upon which there will be a yeas-and-nays vote if necessary by the House, that the neighbors of New Mexico and Arizona, as States today, having gone through their period as Territories, knowing the value and recognizing all the demands and requirements of their governors as well as their secretaries, have, after careful consideration, reached the conclusion under which they are administered today.

Wyoming pays \$2,500 to her governor; Utah, \$2,000; South Dakota, \$2,500; North Dakota, \$2,000, and by reason of legislation of this body, \$3,000 is given to the governor of Oklahoma. I am of the opinion that the States know the value and the requirements of their different officials as well as this House seemed to know during the past fifteen or twenty years in the matter of legislation covering New Mexico and Arizona.

I desire this bill to come before the House consistent from the first paragraph to the last; and I think that there has been no evidence or any statement upon this floor wherein there has been any loss to the interests of those two great Territories. When they come into statehood, which now seems probable of early date, these people can fix the compensation for their own officials.

But it seems to me to be wise to follow what seems to be the idea of the great West and Northwest so far as the compensation of the different officials of those Territories that have merged into States is concerned.

HOW OFTEN YOU HEAR THE REMARK: "It's only a cold," and a few days later learn that the man is on his back with pneumonia. This is of such common occurrence that a cold, however slight, should not be disregarded. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy counteracts any tendency toward pneumonia. It always cures and is pleasant to take. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Henson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

**FARMERS AT
KAMEHAMEHA****The Institute Has Very
Successful
Time.**

The Farmer's Institute met in annual session yesterday afternoon and evening at the Kamehameha Schools. New officers for the ensuing year were elected, and many interesting and valuable papers were read on various subjects vital to the agricultural life of the Islands.

Chief among the papers was one prepared by Prof. Krauss of Kamehameha Schools on the "Seasons for Planting," giving minute data for each month in the year. The report of the secretary on the work done in 1903, the report of the Hilo Agricultural Society, and President Jared Smith's address were also heard.

The afternoon session was devoted purely to business, comprising the election of officers and discussion of ways and means to put the Institute on a stronger basis, and the evening session was devoted to the reading of reports, discussions, informal talks on pertinent agricultural subjects and in listening to excellent music rendered by the Kamehameha Glee Club, under the direction of Stanley Livingston.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the afternoon session the matter of the informal organization of the Institute was broached. It was shown that the Institute had a limited membership and the time had arrived when it was desirable to have a more definite organization than in the past. A committee to go over the by-laws and constitution, consisting of the president, ex-officio, Byron O. Clark, J. T. Crawley and J. D. Dole was appointed. The committee will report at the next meeting.

The Institute has ascertained that aside from the legislative appropriation made for the purpose of printing reports, a small amount of money has been needed for incidentals and it was voted that there should be two classes of members, active and honorary, the former to pay dues of \$1 a year.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Jared G. Smith; Vice President, Byron O. Clark; Secretary and Treasurer, J. E. Higgins. Mr. Clark assumes the office made vacant by Mr. Sedgwick, who is now in Peru, and Mr. Higgins the office held by D. L. Van Dine, whose duties at the Experiment Station have become such that they require all his available time.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was attended by the Kamehameha School cadets and a number of farming enthusiasts, with President Smith in the chair. The session was opened with selections by the Glee Club of the School.

Principal Dyke of the schools spoke of farming as it touched the Kamehameha Schools. He said that every Kamehameha boy was a farmer. In fact, the school had the most representative body of farmers in Hawaii. Every boy was now taking a greater interest in agricultural pursuits than at any other time.

Three years ago the school had an agricultural department which was rather weak, but being pioneer work it was absolutely necessary. Kamehameha has now one of the best vegetable gardens in the Islands, one of the finest dairies and some of the finest hogs.

"Some people assert that small farming cannot be maintained in the Hawaiian Islands," he said. "But I know from ample evidence that it can be, and successfully. The people of Hawaii have been agriculturists for hundreds of years and they have always lived on the fruits of that agricultural industry."

President Smith in reply said that he hoped most of the young men before him would grow up to be farmers in every sense of the word, and he thought that what Mr. Dyke said in regard to the effect of the development of agricultural interests in Hawaii was entirely true.

Byron O. Clark said a few words to the boys. The agricultural interests of the Islands depended upon them. The boys should be the basis of the farming population. There should be lands set apart that they could obtain for farming homes. There was no advantage in giving them an agricultural education unless they had the means to put it to practical use. He said that the Kamehameha boys were enjoying advantages in getting a knowledge of farming, of which the white boys here were practically denied at present.

the land, each in his own little domain.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The report of the President was then read by Jared G. Smith, as follows:

This meeting closes the second successful year of the Farmers' Institute in Hawaii. I trust it also marks the beginning of an equally successful one, and of many more to follow.

Rather than to take up my short allotment of time in telling of what has been done and said at our former Institutes, a further word in regard to the what and why of the Farmer's Institute work is more important.

The Farmer's Institute is a farmers' convention called for the purpose of discussion of the problems relating to agriculture and farm life and farm work. Discussion of the live topics affecting this occupation is the chief aim and object of this farmers' convention. To a certain extent it is a part of the educational system of our land. Its function is instruction through direct interchange of ideas between the scientific teacher of the agricultural college, the scientific investigator of the experiment station, and the farmer—the man who has to make his living by the practical working out of the problems of how plants must be cultivated or animals fed and cared for, in order to yield the greatest financial return.

The function of the Agricultural College and of normal or industrial schools having courses in agriculture is to teach that which has been proved.

The function of the experiment station is to investigate and determine what is true and what false; what are the laws that govern the growth of plants; the relations of plants to soils, climate, irrigation, drainage; their diseases and animal foes; the breeding, feeding and pathology of domestic animals. The experiment station investigator must ever strive to unravel the tangled forces of nature, to solve the everlasting why of natural phenomena. There are a great many interrogation marks to be answered either yes or no and if the station workers do what the framers of the Hatch Act in Congress specified that they should do, both the teaching and the practical demonstration of "how" must be left to others.

The Farmer's Institute is intended to fill in a gap which has existed between the college and station on the one hand and the practical farmer on the other. Here is the place where the theorist and practical man can meet on level ground to talk over that one great subject in which all are equally interested and concerned—the science and practice of agriculture.

Until that time comes, and I believe firmly that it is coming—when the number of individual farmers cultivating and in many cases owning their own homes and farms, shall have greatly increased, I believe that the best interests of this Institute demand that it shall be conducted on as broad a scope and with as little formality as possible. There are more farmers in Hawaii today than there were three years ago. There are more people interested in diversified agriculture. And, furthermore, as a sure index of the changing sentiment of our people as a body, the man who advocates the growing of a great many crops instead of the one and sole dominant crop, sugar cane, is placed less on the defensive than he was three years ago when the experiment station was established, or even two years ago when this Farmer's Institute was started. This change of sentiment is a good sign. Tolerance of and willingness to listen to another's opinions is often the first evidence of conversion. I believe that it would be a good thing for Hawaii if the number of individual land owners was greatly increased. There is enough uncultivated land on Oahu alone to yield a comfortable living to a thousand farmers. Add that number of families to our population and, aside from the material effect on the prosperity of this Territory, we will have a dozen farmer's Institutes, an agricultural college, more and better common schools, more churches and a general improvement in the social conditions of our country life. At present the isolation that one must endure in the scattered farms is a factor against successful farming.

All of these improved conditions will surely come some day. We must be optimistic, and there is nothing like things accomplished, to make a man optimistic. There are at present hard times and affairs are not in as good shape among farmers and others as we would like to see; but this condition will not be permanent. In the meantime while the people of Hawaii are waiting let us remember the good old Yankee proverb, that "All things come to him who hustles while he waits."

The report of the committee on the Seasons for Planting, with the inclusive report of Prof. Krauss of Kamehameha Schools, showing a careful record of each month's planting for two years, was read by Byron O. Clark. Mr. Krauss explaining his chart in detail. This will be printed in full in the Advertiser tomorrow. This report was ordered printed and distributed throughout the Islands, President Smith stating that it was a very valuable reference chart.

The report of the Committee on Tree Planting on Country Roads was brief and to the effect that all things considered they believed that if prepared kiawe seeds were strewn along the roads, especially in the plantation districts and along stretches of uncultivated country, it would be a wise move, as the kiawe grew very fast. The committee applauded the work of Waiwala plantation in planting and maintaining ornamental trees on the roads in the vicinity. A recommendation was made that the Farmer's Institute offer a medal to stimulate country road tree planting.

Prof. Henshall's report on the work of the Hilo Agricultural Society was read by the secretary. The report was exhaustive and gave an interesting side-light into the increasing agricultural possibilities of the big island.

Prof. Krauss read a paper on "An Agricultural Training Necessary for the Modern Farmer," showing that modern conditions require a scientific education for carrying on farming. The agricultural schools and colleges all

COMMERCIAL NEWS

There has been little change in the stock quotations during the week, and consequently little business has been transacted. The week's end yesterday brought notice of several monthly dividends paid by sugar and mercantile companies, which have been the redeeming features of the market.

The dividends declared yesterday were the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company, one per cent; Hawaiian Electric Company, one-half per cent; Brewer & Co., one per cent; Ewa plantation, one-half per cent; Haiku, one per cent; Paia plantation, one per cent; Pioneer, one-half per cent; Waimanalo, one per cent.

The market seems to be firm at the lower prices, as outlined last week. There is, however, quite an accumulation of orders from people who are looking for bargains, indicating that there is money ready to come out if the stock keeps to the lower level.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS MORE NUMEROUS.

In real estate circles there appears to be a new activity and the brokers are listing many properties. The bids for real estate are not so strong as the offers, indicating a tightness of the money market, but there are several big deals pending which may be consummated in the next few weeks, which may prove the awakening of the business.

Broker Peterson has several deals on his hands which look to a successful transaction. During the week he sold waterfront lots on the Peninsula bordering on Pearl Harbor to Mr. Hagens for \$6,000. Some excellent Kinaiu street property went to Mr. Swain for \$3,000, and the old Porter premises between the Dreier and McCandless holdings on Waikiki beach, went to Mr. Dreier for \$5,250.

BANKS CALL FOR MORE SECURITY.

The banks generally are calling for more security on mortgages and loans. In some instances the demand upon mortgagors has been urgent that more and unincumbered property be added to property already held as security. This has naturally proved a hardship in some instances, but the banks have been firm in staying by their demands.

A. B. WOOD LEAVES WATERHOUSE TRUST CO.

A. B. Wood has disposed of his entire holdings in the Henry Waterhouse Trust Company to R. W. Shingle. The deal has been consummated and Mr. Wood is no longer with the firm. Mr. Shingle, who is the able financier of the Trust Company, now holds a large interest in the company with which he has been associated for many years.

BERKEY FINDS DISCOURAGING OUTLOOK.

Berkey's semi-monthly report on current financial and commercial matters was issued yesterday, as follows:

The close of the first month of the new year finds perhaps less grumbling about "hard times," but the situation in business circles, as a matter of fact, is rather discouraging. Perhaps the one redeeming feature of the day is the set determination of the big majority to accept matters as they are, and simply do the very best that can be done. Retailers are the first and heaviest sufferers, and it is the manifest duty of every member of the Island community to make the going as easy as possible for the storekeepers. The report urges the full payment of small accounts, settlement by "arrangement" of old bills, and as much cash buying as possible. Remember, that the failure of the smallest retailer has a bad effect generally, and that an actual liquidation can often be avoided with the aid of a comparatively small amount of cash. On the other hand, it may be remarked, in all earnestness, and for the good of all concerned, that some of the retailers, absolutely facing ultimate bankruptcy, had best take note of the approaching final storm and speedily shorten sail or get out of the typhoon track altogether.

Some of the saloons—quite a number of them—are in a bad way. Perhaps half a dozen of the down-town concerns are barely making expenses, and a couple of the prominent and long-established ones are on the very verge of closing the doors for once and all. The trouble is a dual annuity. There are too many saloons—liquor saloons—in the town, and there are altogether too many in the one locality or district. These, aside from the sharp competition, have been unable to readjust the expense side to meet the new conditions made by the springing up of the beer places. The latter come and go. They have a feast along with the big fellows when the city is full of soldiers or sailors, and with the trifling expense list, manage to worry along 'tween seasons with the strictly local trade.

There has been some comment lately to the effect that the restaurant and livery stable business are overdone, but these are being helped out somewhat by visitors now coming in.

The trolley lines hurt the stable business, and the big, new hotel has attracted large numbers of former restaurant patrons. Boarding and lodging house keepers complain that business is slow.

Stocks are worse than at a standstill. In the effort to realize every thing is being forced down. There is simply no other explanation of the constant and vigorous hammering of some of the gilt-edged dividend payers.

Owners of rental cottages are still doing fairly well. The latest real estate deal of any moment is the arrangement by which Mr. Jas. F. Morgan has become sales agent for the McCully tract. This veteran retail factor is offering the whole place, in lots of a single acre to six acres, at attractive figures. Under this plan the property should move, as in the sizes indicated, the lots can be used to advantage in a number of ways. The Territory, by Mr. Holloway, Superintendent of Public Works, has taken over the Pahoa (Kaimuki) water works system, securing a deed from the Gear-Lansing trustees for \$75,000. This was ordered by an act of the last Legislature.

Mr. W. O. Smith, attorney, and Mr. A. Gartley, manager, have gone on to Washington rather hurriedly in the interest of the Hawaiian Electric Company franchise, now pending before Congress. Some objection has been presented there to the charter granted by the last Legislature. This company is well liked by the local public generally in every way, but at the nation's capital there has been used against it the argument that it is in too many lines of business. There is said to be "on the books" a conditional sale of the Oahu Ice and Electric Company to the Hawaiian Electric Company. This had been expected since the Legislature adjourned without granting a second franchise, for the reason that Mr. Dreier of the Oahu is likewise somewhat interested in the Hawaiian. It is hoped that the latter early secures its affirmation of charter at Washington.

Mr. Philip Peck of Hilo recently said in Honolulu that iron for the Hilo-Kohala railroad had been ordered. They get the steel now for \$27 a ton, as against \$40, the price four years ago.

It has lately been stated on the streets in Honolulu, that the Oahu railway lost \$40,000 of freight last year by the installation of fuel oil burning plants at sugar mills along the line, and that notwithstanding this, the freight earnings are increased over 1902. The Oahu railway is one of our very strongest companies, and there are many shrewd business men who would like to be able to buy some of the stock at the prevailing low figures.

Bishop & Co., pioneer bankers, have issued a comprehensive report on various Island securities. It is dated January 1, and contains much valuable information, though a number of the quotations have changed since the issue. J. M. Webb, Golden Rule Bazaar (books, etc.) is closing out at auction. Mrs. Hanna, millinery, will do the same. Otto A. Bierbach has left the Honolulu Drug Company, and is with Pearson-Potter, to serve as manager while Mr. P. R. Helm goes to the coast for his health. Mr. C. L. Clement has come over from Hilo and is with the Mercantile Printing Company. Mr. J. A. Magoon has taken over the business of the Sanitary Steam Laundry Co. Abraham Louison is in Honolulu from Hawaii, and his friends are confident that he will make a success of the coffee business. Some coal is being accumulated at this port with a view to profit before war is declared in the East. Gertz Bros. are doing a fine business (cash) in California products at temporary quarters in Alakea street. Mr. Rodrigues, the tailor, is to have the corner of Alakea and Merchant, in the Podmore Building. Jos. Schwartz, jeweler's supplies, has moved out of the Boston block to the second floor of the O'Neill building. The Hawaiian News Company, in the Young Building, has received its stock from the American type foundry. The Rapid Transit Company is now doing overhead construction work on Beretania street. Whitman & Company are retiring from the hardware business and will confine themselves to sporting goods exclusively.

The mortgage indebtedness has decreased since our last report \$30,540,937.

Deeds	\$233,565.00
Mortgages	16,708.87
Chattel Mortgages	15,825.00
Releases	60,514.80
Partial Releases	2,560.00
Bills of Sale	7,150.01

Sales on the S. F. Stock Exchange as per A. W. Blow & Co.'s stock report, from Jan. 4 to Jan. 17, 1904:

Hawaiian Sugar Co., 95 at \$43.50; 25 at \$43.75; 125 at \$44.00; 25 at \$44.50. Haw. Com. and Sug. Co., 5 per cent., 1,000 at \$90.00. Oceanic S. S. Co., 215 at \$4.00. Hon. R. T. and L. Co., 6 per cent., 1,000 at \$105.00. Hutchinson Sug. Plantation Co., 150 at \$8.00; 115 at \$8.25; 15 at \$8.50. F. & C. coupon, Jan. 4, 1904. Oceanic S. S. Co., 5 per cent., \$2.50. Honokan, 30 b. 3 at \$12.25; 30 at \$12.25; 100 b. 3 at \$12.50; 215 at \$12.50. Ex. dividend, Jan. 5, 1904. Onomea Sug. Co., 40c. Paauhau, 55 at \$14.00; Makaweli, 140 at \$22.50; 25 at \$23.50.

Sales on the Honolulu Stock Exchange:
Oahu Sug. Co., 5 at \$85.00; Pioneer, 5 at \$80.00; \$3,000 bonds at \$100.00. Waiwala, 10 at \$30.00; 5 at \$30.50. Oiaa, 20 at \$6.50. Haw. Sug., 25 at \$20.00. Honokan, 45 at \$100.00. Ewa, 45 at \$19.00; 33 at \$19.50. Mutual Telephone Co., 30 at \$3.75.

Dividends—Oahu R. & L. Co., 1-2 per cent. Oahu Sug. Co., 12 per cent. Haiku Sug. Co., 1 per cent. Paia Plantn., 1 per cent.

"For the country were now turning out graduates every year in large numbers, who had no difficulty in getting good positions at excellent salaries. That the agricultural training was necessary was indicated in the great work now being done by the Agricultural Department and colleges, experiment stations and Farmer's Institutes.

Toward the close of the session the Kamehameha Glee Club sang a humorous barnyard song which provoked laughter and generous applause.

Not in His Line: Employer—"You don't seem to be able to do anything." New Clerk—"Well, I always had a political job until I struck this one." Judge.

"We will never give up," said the South American military leader. "Give up what?" asked the coldly practical man. And after a moment of reflection, the military leader candidly replied: "Anything we can get our hands on."—Washington Star.

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Depends on the right quantity and quality of Ammonia. It has to be fed upon. Nitrogen (Ammonia) being the principal material removed from the soil by sugar cane.

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Planters should read our Bulletin giving results of Agricultural Experiment Station trials. They are sent free. Send name on post card.

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Trades and Labor Council.

At the meeting of the Honolulu Trades and Labor Council the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, Frank C. Betters; vice-president, Thos. Calahan; recording secretary, Carl M. Taylor; financial secretary-treasurer, Geo. Crozier; sergeant at arms, Wm. O'Brien; trustees, Frank Betters, John McGuire, Fred Robinson.

Change in Wilder Steamers.

The steamer Claudine will sail in place of the Kinau for Hilo and way ports next Tuesday as the latter vessel is to be laid up for an overhauling. The steamer Maui will take the Claudine's run to Maui ports.

The Brute—"What are you thinking of, Manie?" "I am dreaming of my youth." The Brute—"I thought you had a far-away look in your eyes."—Princeton Tiger.

OLD NATIVE WAS ABUSIVE**Created Scene in the Police Court.****Defied Truant Officer to Arrest Son a Second Time.****Ancient Politician Shook Stick at Judge and Called Truant Officer Liar.**

Long before the Police Court was ready for business yesterday morning there were omens of trouble. Over in the prisoner's dock sat a small native boy, barefooted and with his hair looking for all the world as if some of the other prisoners had been playing football with it. Near Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth sat a truant officer. Down on one of the front benches sat Kamai, one time famous as a political leader here. Old Kamai had in his time fought many a political fight. He had a reputation for pugnacity and cleverness in this work that few could gainsay. In his day he had been a dandy. Old timers remember Kamai, of Puna, with his bouquet and his white plug hat and his continuous flow of oratory at election time.

But Kamai is old and feeble now. He appeared in court in a full dress waistcoat but his other clothing would excite no comment. His face was old and wrinkled; he was lame; and into court he had hobbled on a cane, but this did not prevent him from wearing a big bunch of carnations in his buttonhole as of yore. But what could Kamai be doing amongst that mob of Chinese gamblers in a police court. A moment and we will find out.

The court came in and mounted the bench. Chillingworth called off names, their owners responded, and took what the evidence against them warranted or what the Judge in his wisdom thought they deserved. A man who had worn too few clothes on the public streets paid three dollars and costs cheerfully. There were others who had been in various little scrapes but it was not until the Deputy Sheriff had called Kama that the fun began.

Kama walked forward. He was a boy of not more than ten. His carriage was as erect as that of any of his elders and the expression on his face might remind one of the pride of a County Supervisor as he walks among his appointees. The boy's spirit was a strong one. He was formally charged with truancy.

Then the trouble commenced. Old Kamai, the politician, hobbled forward. He made a bee line for the bench of Judge Lindsay. All of the talking that followed was in Hawaiian. A rough translation of it is as follows:

Kamai said: "The reason I took my boy away from that school was that the teacher punished him severely several times. She punished him because she claimed he had been talking with a girl in the school. This girl persisted in leaving her own seat and going to the seat of the boy. For this reason the boy and the teacher soon felt angry at each other. There was a bad feeling between them. I took the boy away from the school with the intention of placing him in St. Louis College. But the school was full at that time and when there is room I will put the boy in there."

The truant officer, addressing the court, declared that there would not be a single vacancy in St. Louis College before the end of the school year. Kamai assumed terrible anger. The small wrinkles in his face became deep gullies. His arms were swung in every direction. He paraded around in front of the bar of justice shaking his big bamboo cane first at the truant officer and then at the Judge.

"Wahaehe oe; hoopunipuni kela kaka!" he shouted in great anger. ("He lies, he lies, that man lies!") The truant officer said he wished to speak on behalf of the government. He declared that the old man had taken the boy from the school not on account of trouble with a teacher but because he expressed a wish to send him to relatives who lived on Maui. He had not taken Kama there but instead had permitted him to roam wild on the streets.

"Yes, that is true," shouted the old man. He frantically pulled a big bundle of letters from his pocket and shook them at the Judge declaring that there was ample evidence that he spoke the truth. All the letters, he said, were from relatives on Maui asking that the boy be sent there. But up to this time he had been unable to send the boy away. The boy would—

Judge Lindsay here interrupted the flow of language. He addressed the old man and the boy very rapidly in Hawaiian. He declared it ridiculous to say that there should be any feeling between such a slip of a boy and a teacher. There could be no real bad feeling between the principal of a school and such a small boy. If the boy had done any wrong it was the teacher's right

and duty to punish him. To the old man the Judge declared if the boy were not sent back to school at once he would send the youth to the reform school and the old man himself could also be punished. This did not seem to impress the youth. The old man broke out afresh:

"This truant officer is a liar," he said. "and I defy him. I will not allow the boy to go to school. I defy that officer to come and take him. The officer is a—"

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth went over to the old man and ordered him to leave the courtroom. Judge Lindsay looked dangerous. He was emitting a ray of white light through his spectacles and there was a prospect that the old man would be sent below to cool off if he did not leave.

Old Kamai hobbled from the court room, muttering as he went, and he dropped his heavy cane with a great crash. He picked this up and disappeared down the stairway. The boy followed. Near the door he spit vigorously. He gave the people in the crowded court room a look of contempt and passed down into the street.

"A chip of the old block," remarked a bystander.

After hearing a few small cases the court adjourned.

Value of a Store Mirror.

"I don't believe that we could get along without that mirror at the back of the shop," said the druggist to a customer who questioned the wisdom of expending so much money upon one big piece of plate glass. "Still, it did not save us from losing another lot of plasters the other day, now that the plaster thieves are out of jail."

"You never heard of the plaster thieves?" Well, I wish we hadn't. No, it is not that people are in special need of being plastered up, but plasters are easy things to take. You can get a good deal of value in one big, flat box of plasters. There is no individual mark on them to prevent their being sold again, and they are lighter and easier to carry than bottles. Plaster stealing has become a regular business. A couple of young fellows who have made us their victims several times were 'sent up' to serve a term for the offense. We know they are out again now, for they paid us a few boxes in the same old way. You wouldn't think we could be caught half a dozen times, mirror or no mirror, but we have been."

"I was taken in the first time. Two young fellows came in and gave me a small order that took me away for a few minutes, and while I turned my back they put several boxes of plasters under their coats and walked out with them, and I didn't know it for some time. I remembered them, however, and the next time I changed to come in just as some one else had taken a small order, but that time I was in time to keep them from taking anything. It wasn't long before they were in again, however, and that time they were caught. It was the mirror that did it, for the man who waited on them was one who did not know them. But he saw a suspicious movement, pounced upon them, made them put down half a dozen boxes, and told them if they ever dared to show their faces again in the place he would throw them out. They have been in jail since, but now they are out, and we have suffered once more. What do you think of that for persistence and cheek? They have a regular fence for these things."

"But it is not the regular thieves that we have to be most careful to guard against, though it was one who took one of the first things I missed after I had been in the business. There was a big bottle of quinine pills standing on the top of the screen behind which we put up the prescriptions. It held 500 pills and they were more expensive than they are now. I stooped back of the counter to get the salve that had been ordered, and the man reached up and slipped this into his pocket and I was none the wiser for a long time. I didn't suspect him at first, I thought one of the doctors who came in frequently had taken it."

"Doctors take such things? Well, I guess so. Take a doctor who has a drug habit of some kind and there is not much he will not take that he can get his hands on, if it is in his line. And then there are other people and always children who can't resist picking up something that is lying so conveniently within reach. No, a mirror is a necessity when you have to have half your stock of goods lying around on the counter."—N. Y. Times.

Persons who had business or pleasure at the Hackfeld wharf yesterday found that they had a long journey to take to arrive alongside the America Maru. The old plank approach from Queen street across to the Hackfeld wharf has been ripped up and pedestrians and vehicles had to make a detour along the extension of the Inter-Island wharf to the shore line on the Ewa end of the harbor, thence over a corduroy road to the end of the Hackfeld wharf and then down to where the ship lay. The short-cut approach is being ripped up so that the Inter-Island and Hackfeld wharves can be utilized to their full extent. Considerable dredging will have to be done where the old approach formerly crossed and a complete dredging will have to be made in the slip Ewa of that point.

LONG JOURNEY TO HACKFELD WHARF

"Sir!" exclaimed the injured party, "you stuck your umbrella into my eye." "Oh, no," replied the cheerful offender, "you are mistaken." "Mistaken!" demanded the irate man; "you idiot, I know when my eye is hurt, I guess." "Doubtless," replied the cheerful fellow, "but you don't know my umbrella. I borrowed this one from a friend today."—Cincinnati Times-Star.

After: She—"Ah, you men! Before marriage you pay compliments, but after—?" He—"After? Why, after, we do better; we pay bills."—Life.

GAINS THIRTY POUNDS**MRS. WEBER TELLS HOW SHE WAS HELPED WHEN DOCTORS FAILED****She Let Her Trouble Become Chronic Because She Hesitated to Consult Her Physician—Particulars of a Remarkable Case.**

The natural reluctance which every woman feels to consult a physician regarding troubles peculiar to her sex caused Mrs. C. Weber, of No. 7085 South Front street, Columbus, Ohio, to let her illness run on until it became chronic, and even the excellent doctor whom she employed could give her no relief that was permanent. She gives the following details of an interesting case:

"I felt the trouble a long time before I went to our doctor, perhaps a year or more. When I did consult him he told me I had female trouble. I felt sharp pains through my stomach and could not walk across the room without suffering agonies which I cannot describe. My head ached so that it fairly thumped and at times seemed that I would go crazy. My stomach became so weak that it would retain only the lightest food. Week after week I took the doctor's medicine but I continued to feel worse and worse. On several occasions I was confined to my bed for a week at a time. My weight decreased to 102 pounds and I seemed a confirmed invalid."

"One day I read of a case similar to mine that had been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and, although I did not have much confidence, I began taking the pills, having already discontinued my doctor's treatment. While I was taking the second box I began to feel a little better and the improvement continued until I was cured. In a few months I had recovered my health and strength and weighed 132 pounds. I owe everything to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

No discovery of modern times has proved such a blessing to women as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Acting directly on the blood and nerves, invigorating the body, regulating the functions, they restore the strength and health in the exhausted patient when every effort of the physician proves unavailing. These pills are sold in boxes at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had from all druggists, or direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

WEATHER BUREAU.

Honolulu, Alexander Street,

January 31, 10 p. m.

Mean Temperature—69.3.
Minimum Temperature—63.
Maximum Temperature—74.
Barometer at 9 p. m.—29.96; steady.
Rainfall, 24 hours up to 9 a. m.—.04.
Mean Absolute Moisture—6.0 grs. per cub. ft.

Mean Relative Humidity—81.
Winds—S. S. W. to N. E.; force, 0 to 4.

Weather—Cloudy to clear.
Forecast for Feb. 1—Northerly winds and fair weather.

R. C. LYDECKER,
Territorial Meteorologist.

THE WORRIED WOMEN.

They say men must work and women must weep; but alas, in this too busy world women often have to work and weep at the same time. Their holidays are too few and their work heavy and monotonous. It makes them nervous and irritable. The depressed and worried woman loses her appetite and grows thin and feeble. Once in a while she has spells of palpitation and has to lie up for a day or two. If some disease like influenza or malarial fever happens to prevail she is almost certain to have an attack of it, and that often paves the way for chronic troubles of the throat, lungs and other organs; and there is no saying what the end may be. Let the tired and overladen woman rest as much as possible; and, above all, place at her command a bottle of

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION a true and sure remedy for the ills and maladies of women. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Search the world over and you will find nothing to equal it. Taken before meals it improves the nutritive value of ordinary foods by making them easier to assimilate, and has carried hope and good cheer into thousands of homes. It is absolutely reliable and effective in Nervous Dyspepsia, Impaired Nutrition, Low Vitality, Wasting Conditions, Melancholy, Chlorosis, Scrofula, and all troubles of the Throat and Lungs. Dr. E. J. Boyes says: "I have found it a preparation of great merit. In a recent case a patient gained nearly twenty pounds in two months' treatment, in which it was the principal remedial agent." It carries the guarantee of reliability and cannot fail or disappoint you. At chemists.

SAVE YOUR HAIR

With Shampoos of



And light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp, when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SPECIAL SHAMPOO sufficient to cure the severest humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LENSSEN LTD., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. POTTER CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

SOME MORE DECISIONS BY TAX APPEAL COURT

The Tax Appeal Court has rendered another batch of decisions, the nature of each being shown in the table below.

Under the heading "Returned" is the valuation in the return of the taxpayer. The column "Assessed" shows the valuation put on the property by the assessor, from which the taxpayer appealed. In the last column, "Decided," is the decision of the Tax Appeal Court:

Taxpayers.	Returned.	Assessed.	Decided.
Jonah Katanianale and David Kawanakoa—			
Item 1, Miller, Punchbowl.....	\$ 2,500	\$ 4,000	\$ 3,600
2, Punchbowl, O. Luso.....	3,500	12,500	6,500
3, Pauoa.....	4,000	6,000	4,500
4, Panokapulei.....	1,000	1,600	1,600
5, Waiikiki.....	1,000	1,500	1,500
6, Jewelry.....	750	2,500	750
Chee Hon Lai and Shee Hal Woon—			
Leasehold Beretania, Aala.....	100	4,000	3,500
Improvements.....	1,500	3,000	2,000
Henry Vieira, Sr.—			
Item 1, Nuuanu.....	2,000	4,350	4,350
2, Kukui Lane.....	3,600	4,000	4,000
3, Improvements Kukui.....	400	1,500	1,000
4, Nuuanu, below Queen Hotel.....	4,000	8,000	8,000
B. P. Bishop Estate—			
Item 1, Richards (Carty).....	16,000	20,000	16,000
2, Vineyard.....	1,600	2,500	2,500
3, Manana.....	480	900	600
4, Kailua-uka.....	800	2,000	1,000
5, Punaluu, 4215 acres.....	20,000	25,000	25,000
J. P. Mendonca, No. 1—			
Item 1, Realty.....	91,054	112,868	163,300
2, Personality.....	12,177	17,435	16,395
J. P. Mendonca, No. 2.....	19,895	36,620	25,562
Lan See and Lam Yip—			
Item 1, Kapaakea.....	400	5,000	5,000
Improvements same.....	2,000	3,000	2,500
2, Kapaakea.....	1,000	5,500	4,500
Improvements same.....	1,000	1,500	1,000
3, Kapaakea.....	1,000	5,000	2,500
4, Furniture.....	500	1,000	500
Y. Ah In.....	3,500	7,600	5,000
J. H. Schnack—			
Item 1, Manoa.....	3,500	7,000	4,410
2, Nuuanu.....	8,000	11,500	9,500
3, Palama.....	1,200	1,915	1,500
Lam Wo Sing, leasehold Kahauiki.....		4,500	1,000
J. O. Carter, Trustee—			
Item 1, Queen.....	9,000	12,000	10,000
2, Improvements same.....	500	5,000	3,000
John F. Colburn—			
Item 1, Pawa.....	3,000	4,400	.....
(Withdrawn by appellant.)			
2, King, Bethel.....	no value	5,000	.....
(Appellant sustained.)			
3, Automobile, King.....	15,000	20,000	20,000
Improvements same.....	5,000	14,000	.....
4, Punchbowl, below Queen.....	12,000	13,500	12,000
The Kapiolani Estate, Ltd.—			
Item 1, Kapiolani.....	6,000	12,000	12,000
2, Bathing lot.....	500	1,500	.....
(Withdrawn by appellant.)			
3, Makiki.....	5,000	10,000	10,000
4, Kulakohua.....	13,440	15,000	15,000
5, Kawaiahua.....	6,560	7,520	7,520
6, Pauoa.....	16,000	24,250	20,000
7, Leasehold Waiolimu.....	31,500	35,000	35,000
8, Leasehold Manoa.....	1,800	2,000	2,000
McCully Land Co., Ltd.—			
Item 1, Pawa.....	61,600	100,000	61,600
2, 2 wells.....	no value	4,000	800
3, Leased.....	1,440	7,500	6,000
4, Leased.....	1,440	7,500	6,000
5, Leased.....	1,520	6,500	5,200
Annie Mendonca, lessor interest.....	13,540	19,675	13,540

PILGRIMS STRIKE HANDS ACROSS THE OCEAN

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—The Pilgrims' Society held a banquet here during the evening and exchanged cablegrams with the banqueters of the London society.

The Pilgrims' Society was organized in London in July, 1902. At its first meeting it elected the following officers: Lord Roberts, president; Lieut. Gen. Grenfel and Chauncey M. Depew, vice-presidents. The object of the organization is to form clubs in the larger cities all over the world through which the interests of Americans and Englishmen may be more closely bound together. The New York and London clubs of the society number very many prominent Americans and Englishmen in their list of members.

